



THE OFFICIAL PAPER.

"WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS, THERE IS MY COUNTRY."

OFFICE IN GUILLOT'S BRICK STORE.

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SYLVAN ELEGY.

BY FERDINAND.

Within this leafy woodland dim,  
When Nature robes in bloom the year,  
Love kneels to kiss the turf of him  
Whose gentle harp is buried here.

For him no more the stars so red  
Shall grace the dreamy lawns of heaven;  
For him no more the roses shed  
Their fragrance on the breeze of even.

But mustering streams shall steal along  
I sorrow o'er the velvet sward,  
And hush a sad and tender song  
Above the pillow of the bard.

Of then the sombre twilight fades,  
And Luna rolls her silver wave,  
The nightingale shall seek these shades,  
To pour its anthem o'er his grave.

Here, when the dewy night retires,  
The sylvan sisterhood repair,  
And softly touch their dulcet lyres,  
While calm enchantment fills the air.

Each starry eve shall him recall—  
Each fragrant bud of earliest bloom—  
And memory's feeling tear shall fall  
Upon the woodland poet's tomb.

THE

DANGEROUS BEAUTIES!

FROM THE GERMAN OF F. STOLLE.

(CONCLUDED.)

IT WAS not in condition to swallow a crumb. The horrible sight of the bleeding arm had driven away my appetite for a good week to come.

After a few moments Emilie returned and took her seat at the table.

"Set to, my friend," said her father to me encouragingly, as he observed that I played with my fork without putting it to my mouth.

As I did not wish it to appear that the amputated limb had frightened away my appetite, I drew out my handkerchief and held it to my mouth.

"Is anything the matter?" asked the Counsellor, anxiously while Dienebach looked inquiringly at me.

"My bad tooth begins to twinge," said I. "Do you suffer from a bad tooth?" said Emilie, hastily.

"One lie begets another. I answered: 'Yes, indeed, if an atom gets into it, it gives me most horrible pain.'"

"It must come out!" said the female surgeon with decision, and sprang up and hastened to her surgeon's case.

I was terrified. My two-and-thirty teeth rejoiced in the most perfect soundness.

"I beg, my lady," said I hastily, "do not trouble yourself; the pain is already beginning to abate."

"The grinder must come out," said Emilie, with passionate earnestness; "a bad tooth is like a bad conscience—it never rests, although it may be still for a moment. You cannot be secure from pain an hour."

"I thank you very sincerely," said I deprecatingly, as I observed with horror how the desperate maiden drew out from the case a frightful pair of pincers.

"At least you will permit me to examine your teeth."

"Oh," thought I, "if I once open my mouth this furious creature will have my whole jaw out!"

I bit my teeth as firmly as possible together, and murmured a multitude of frightful exclaims, which sufficiently betrayed my dread of dental operations.

Dienebach, who did not appear to listen to my protestation, drew a chair to the window, commanded a servant to bring water, and then, with a sweet smile invited me to take my seat.

"Satan, himself," thought I, "must have led me into this house." I declared again and again that I could by no means consent to the operation; I solemnly protested that it was against my principles.

"I will not do you the slightest harm," replied Emilie, "but dentistry is one of my most favorite studies. You will at least permit me just to examine your teeth."

It was in vain that I objected. I was in danger of showing myself a rank coward. I did not like that. I used indeed apparently out of mere politeness, to do to Emilie's request; but all was of no avail—I had to take my place in the chair and open my mouth.

To my terror the Counsellor left the room, and I found myself wholly in the power of the monster.

Emilie took another instrument from the case, and scratched and scraped at my poor teeth, which was by no means the most agreeable sensation. However, I suppressed my pain and kept still. Then came another instrument, and there was a new scratching and scraping. I suffered like a very Job.

"Will you be so kind as to clear your mouth," said the operator handing me a glass of water. I did so and with horror saw that I spat blood.

"Nothing is more injurious," said Emilie, "than for the gums to grow over the teeth—I have corrected that evil."

"So?" sighed I, and hoped the operation was over; but no, Emilie produced a third instrument, still more frightful than the last.

"I will not trouble you any more," said I, and shut my teeth closely together.

"Just one moment!" entreated the desperate dentist—the murderous pincers were in my mouth, and in an instant seized my tooth. A perfect transport of horror seized me.

"For God's sake!" I stammered, "you will not!" but that instant I thought that the back of my head was off; and while

Emilie held up before me a beautiful three pronged grinder, she observed with great coolness:

"You see it had to come out—it was already defective, and would have injured the others, and caused you great suffering."

I was more dead than alive. My tongue was involuntarily in the frightful hollow left by the tooth.

"Allow me now," continued Emilie, with unaltered composure, "to restore the torn gum to its place."

"Ah, Satan take you!" I was about to exclaim in a frenzy, when I felt the soft fingers in my mouth, putting the gums in order.

While thus employed, "You have two other bad teeth," she remarked as if nothing had happened, "which threaten to be defective. If you please, we will extract them also, and avert future evil; as we are at it, we had better do our work thoroughly."

She resumed the pincers, but I actually shrieked out, and jumped out of the chair as if stung by a tarantula.

"As you please!" she observed, smiling, and carefully putting up her instruments, while I continued to spit blood.

Having arranged her case, Emilie, with a polite bow, retired, and I was left to amuse myself with reflections upon this new, unexpected, and most extraordinary adventure.

"It must be confessed," thought I, boiling with rage, "never was man treated so before upon a brutal excursion. One of these ladies almost shoots my head off; another pulls out my soundest teeth!"

I regarded with silent melancholy the beautiful tooth with its grand roots. I had never the slightest reason to complain of it.

The sudden cry with which I had protested against a continuance of the barbarous operation, had no doubt reached the ears of the Counsellor. He came in hastily and inquired the cause of my apparent distress.

"Your lady daughter," said I, not in the politest tone, "has been pleased, notwithstanding all I could say, to deprive me of a sound tooth, a service for which I can hardly thank her."

"Sound?" said he with a shake of the head; "I am a little doubtful on that point. Emilie, as the best physicians have assured me, is very skillful, especially in dentistry."

"I have learned that," said I, "although I had not the slightest desire to test her skill."

"You should be thankful," said Jungbuel, in a tone of comfort; "by a little pain you have been saved much suffering hereafter. You have nothing to fear from my daughter's sure hand. The operation is happily over. But, my friend," he added, "you will need rest; an hour's nap can do no harm. If you please, I will accompany you to your room."

I was delighted with the idea of getting clear for a time of my tormentors.

"After tea," said the Counsellor, "we will take a walk over my estate. It is a fine day."

I was shown a comfortable chamber, beautifully furnished with a delightful prospect from the windows.

"Here you may find amusement, too," said my host, pointing to a richly filled book-case. "If you want anything, you need only ring."

Wishing me a refreshing siesta, the Counsellor withdrew. I was alone. I looked out of the window and was refreshed by the beautiful prospect.

"This is really a charming residence," thought I, "if it were not for these girls and their devilish pursuits. The old man is much too weak against these fires. That Dienebach has pulled out one of my teeth, so that I spit blood as if I were in the last stage of consumption,—he really seems to regard as a friendly service; I suppose he is quite delighted with his daughter when she pulls out her friends' teeth."

"At all events I'll not stay here long. I see Oken, however, and fulfil my uncle's wishes to the very letter, and then I'm off. If I were to stay here much longer, I believe Dienebach would have my legs and arms off, unless they were first shot away by Nimrod."

During these cogitations I continued spitting blood—I felt no pain, but the hole in my jaw was very uncomfortable.

"I must certainly confess," said I to myself, "I never saw more beautiful creatures. What could hardly be handsome—but what is all their beauty, if one's life is not safe? But I want to see the third sister, Ernestine. To judge by her portrait she is softer than the others; she is a naturalist, and at least does not operate upon human beings like Louise and Emilie. What her papa has told me of her fondness for spiders and similar insects, it is to be sure, not very commendatory; but it does not endanger one's life. This confounded blood spitting will never cease. I guess I shall get along best with Oken."

"It is lucky for Minna and me," thought I continuing my reflections, "that these maidens have such singular passions; and, besides, they certainly give themselves no particular trouble to make us miserable upon a young man's heart; in fact, they are not so, and if they only kept themselves quiet, like other girls, I should have to look out for my heart,—and no one would wonder at that, in the case of such extraordinary beauties."

I would gladly have smoked my segar according to custom, but the blood in my mouth would not allow it. I was greatly excited by the strange adventures which had befallen me within so short a time.—A brief hour's sleep on the sofa could not fail to be welcome. I took off my coat, stretched myself out in my shirt-sleeves on the sofa, as it was rather warm, and with my remaining one-and-thirty teeth, laid my tired head on the cushion.

Sleep came, but it was no sleep that could refresh me. The tortures I had suffered with the weird sisters, was worse in my dreams than in reality. Now Louise was

shooting off, and now Emilie was digging at my teeth. So they alternated, each vision growing worse than the preceding.—The perspiration started from me as if I were in purgatory; I ached and groaned enough to draw pity from a stone. After Nimrod had shot a hole in my body, so that the sun shone through, then came Dienebach with a string on which hung my one and thirty teeth. I was toothless like an old man of eighty; but my tortures were to be still greater. Dienebach produced a long, thin iron, sharp as a needle, and was about to operate on my heart.

I protested, naturally, and strove to keep her off, with desperation, but it was in vain. Invisible hands seized and held me, hand and foot; I could not move; my heaving breast was laid bare, and with a demonic laugh, the horrible creature plunged a steel into my heart. The perspiration rolled from me.

After my eyes were open, I thought I was still dreaming, and my hair stood up like so many tapers. Emilie stood in reality before me, a lancet in her hand, my arm stripped up, and a dark red jet was flowing from it into a basin, which a maid servant was holding.

"Mercy! what is the matter with me?" I murmured in a most melancholy tone, for the loss of blood made me faint.

"Hush, hush!" said my murderer, for so I really took her to be; be quiet, or you will disturb the bandage."

"Are you going to kill me?" I stammered. "By no means; but your feverish state, a real delirium, in which, as I came into the room without knowing you were here, I found you, led me to fear the worst; I said that nothing but instant bleeding could relieve you. See here, for yourself, how feverish your blood is!"

But I saw nothing, for my head sank back upon the cushion, and my eyes closed.

"Only a bleeding," sighed I. "God! Thy ways are wonderful!"

A fainting fit came to my relief. In the course of an hour and a half afterwards, I was staggering, pretty well weakened by the cursed blood-letting, at the Counsellor's side, over his beautiful estate.

"I walk too fast for you?" asked my companion, observing the efforts I made to keep up with him.

"Yes, indeed," I replied, "I feel rather weak."

Jungbuel stopped, and in a kind and sympathizing tone remarked:—"My poor fellow, you little dreamed, when you set out on this pleasure excursion, that you would need to be led!"

"That I confess," I answered.

"I cannot conceive," continued the Counsellor, "what blood-thirsty spirit has got possession of my daughter. I assure you that otherwise she is one of the gentlest creatures in the world."

I could not see it so.

"But," said Jungbuel, "you must really have been in danger. Emilie has a sharp eye, and would never have led you had it not been necessary."

"But what could have ailed me?" I asked; "at the most, I was only a little deranged by the tooth-pulling."

"A little loss of blood," continued the Counsellor, "excusing his daughter, ordered by a careful physician, and effected by an experienced hand, never did any harm; I am satisfied of that."

The singular man seemed to find some justification for all his daughter's follies. I believe if they had cut my head off, he'd have thought it all right.

"And as to the tooth," said he, "you ought to be glad to get rid of it. I have examined it, and agree with Emilie, it does not believe it would have held out a year."

This consolation could help me little. If the tooth were not sound, I don't know what soundness is. And even if it were right to have the tooth out, one might wait until he was driven to it by pain. My lost grinder had never given me the slightest trouble.

I considered, not without anxiety, the whole state of my health, and reflected whether there might not be something out of the way with me, that could attract Dienebach's notice, for I was not sure that some new operation might not be impending.

After we had wandered over a good part of the estate, and I had admired everything, as the day was declining, we turned towards the house, where the tea-table stood ready.

"You are again absent—where are you?" were again absent—where are you?" were again absent—where are you?"

"Heaven knows," said I, "I was hunting for a spider, and I found one of them."

"I was about Oken, and I must have been looking for the lovely maiden," said I, "and I was looking for the lovely maiden."

The Counsellor seemed annoyed at the absence of his daughters. He must have felt the rudeness with which his worthy guest was treated. He was hard put to it to find excuses for the maidens.

"You must not take it ill of these wild girls," said he; "I confess it to my sorrow, but to themselves, they have grown up without restraint, and with their odd tastes, they have no idea of what passes in the world for politeness. I see very well, it can't go on thus much longer. They will be perfectly wild; I must take them in hand. They all love me devotedly; in this respect I could not wish for better children. I am not without hope of getting them into order. On the whole, I had rather that they should grow up thus, unsophisticated by fashionable ladies, in whom all nature and purity of heart are lost."

I have never met with a father who seemed to do so on his children. He kept on talking about their manifold good qualities.

I was heartily glad that neither Louise nor Emilie were present. My appetite would certainly have been spoiled.

The Counsellor stepped to the window,—

Evening was coming on. "We cannot wait any longer," said he, "Heaven only knows where the girls are. Let us be seated!"

We took our seats. The exercises had made me right hungry, although the remembrance of the amputated arm from time to time disturbed my appetite.

We had been at the table some fifteen minutes, the lights had been brought in, when the door opened, and the long expected Oken entered.

I rose, made my bow, and my admiration of the beautiful maiden became rapturous.

Yes, this Oken, the divine Ernestine, this was the very one. As beautiful as her sisters, but gentle, amiable in the highest degree. She did not like Nimrod and Dienebach, run rudely by me, without noticing my presence, but modestly bowed to me. She excused herself prettily for being so late,—had she known that so agreeable a guest had arrived, the most interesting scientific investigations would not have detained her.

I sat in the third heaven, and had to guard my heart with all my care against the sweet eyes of this charming maiden.

Ernestine was dressed, although somewhat fantastically, yet with great taste. One thing I did not exactly like, and that was a heavy singular glittering ring which she wore round her white neck. I could not conceive how this beautiful girl could happen upon such an odd necklace.

Oken took her seat at the table. The conversation became very lively. It turned upon natural history. Ernestine spoke with animation; her dark eyes beamed most brilliantly.

To ingratiate myself with her, I pretended to feel a great interest in her favorite science, although I had never given it any attention. Father Jungbuel was quite happy. The good man looked at us as if everything were settled between us. Wine and love overpowered me with equal facility.

Oken was speaking of the amphibious animals, and mentioning some of the latest discoveries made by naturalists; but I troubled myself little with the learned lecture, and looked only at the beautiful mouth, which spoke so fluently, and at the beautiful eyes, which sparkled so brightly. Suddenly a most singular object was dancing directly under my nose. I stared at it with all my eyes, and had nearly fallen backwards, chair and all, in my fright. Merciful Heaven, there was a real, live snake, stretching out to meet its horrible head and wicked tongue!

"Here you have a very fine specimen of the—" Ernestine named a Latin name.

I was beside myself. From my childhood I had an extraordinary respect for snakes. With horror I remarked that Ernestine had taken off her necklace, and was holding it towards me.

"Afraid of snakes!" laughed Oken, "and yet interested in natural history!—That is not possible!"

With this, the cursed snake's head, with its forked tongue, persecuted me like a fiend. The terrible madman seemed to feed upon my agony. She held the monster right at my face.

"I pray you for God's sake!" cried I, conjuringly, "free me from this horrible sight!"

"I see nothing horrible," she returned very quietly; "just look how gratefully it moves!"

Again the snake's head danced directly under my nose. I sprang up and began to retreat. Ernestine followed with the snake.

"I can't understand," now began her father, very coolly, "why people have such an aversion to snakes."

"The d—!" cried I, continually drawing back before the pursuing monster; "I can't endure the beast!"

"Away!" said Ernestine, angrily; "you are no genuine naturalist." And with that she slapped me in the face with the snake, so that I absolutely cried out with fright, and then she wound the animal like a chain round her beautiful swanlike neck.

I had enough now of the Counsellor's third daughter. He had seen my annoyance, and had repeatedly bidden Ernestine to desist from her cruel play, but the maiden seemed possessed by the devil, and she tortured me so that the perspiration dropped from my forehead.

"The device take you all three!" said I, to my pocket-handkerchief. "You won't see me here again very soon. To-morrow I'll be off, and say good-by to this house, where no man, no woe, least of all, can stand it!"

Oken, after she had settled it that no scientific conquest was to be made of me, followed the way of her sisters, and treated me with marked contempt, as if I had been a perfectly worthless creature.

Jungbuel remarked, not without dissatisfaction, the change in the behavior of his daughter. He appeared almost to blame me for it.

"I could not have believed," said he, "that you would have been so disturbed by a little, harmless snake."

"He is frightened, isn't he?" said Ernestine, with a smile; "we are a different sort of people."

"One cannot help his nature," said I, solemnly.

"Nature!" exclaims she, "what do you know of nature! Pray never mention the word!"

She grew positively unwell. I was filled with resentment, and was about to answer the unfeminine maiden somewhat tartly, when she made a sudden movement of her hand towards her live amulet. I swallowed my retort, and resolved upon retreat.

"Suppose," said the Counsellor, as he pushed back his chair, "suppose we should smoke a segar?"

The proposal was by no means disagreeable to me. A burning segar in my mouth might afford me some protection against the African reptile. I meant to smoke so

furiously, that Ernestine and her amulet might be suffocated together.

"But you know, dear father," exclaimed the maiden, "Bibi cannot bear tobacco smoke; can you, Bibi?"

"You are right, my daughter," replied the Counsellor; "I forgot it; and turning to me, he added, 'Excuse me, my dear sir, but the graceful little animal really cannot bear tobacco smoke.'"

And so, for the sake of the graceful little animal, I had to renounce my habit of smoking after tea. Things were carried pretty far.

Like her sisters, Ernestine still continued to torment me. I was not for a moment free from the fear of the horrible Bibi.

"If this naturalist," thought I, to myself, "would only be off and go to the d—I with her snake!" But friend Oken had no idea of going. I suppose she wished to compensate me for her long absence.

For two everlasting hours I had to suffer; so long the soiree lasted. I could not take any pleasure in the beautiful eyes of Ernestine, for my eyes were fastened on the snake; I was in constant dread, lest Bibi should slip off from the neck of his mistress, and make me a visit. At all events, the little eyes of the snake glittered most conspicuously.

I shall never forget that evening. I thanked my stars that the two other sisters were not visible. Thus far I had only one to deal with at a time. In every evil, there is a good which neutralizes it in some degree.

I had suffered so much all day with fright, loss of a tooth and of blood had come upon me in such rapid succession, that my energies were completely prostrated. Every noise at the door made me start, for I was in continued fear that either Nimrod or Dienebach, or both together, would come in and begin to practice some new and unheard of mischief upon me.—Nimrod would have set about snuffing the candles with pistol-balls, and Dienebach, as soon as she remarked my feverish condition, would have been for administering pills and blisters.

From all these possibilities, however, Heaven be praised! I was saved. Neither Louise nor Emilie made their appearance.

Ernestine at last retired. The old gentleman, as was his custom, instantly took occasion to descend upon the merits of his darling, as he called his youngest daughter.

"One gets accustomed to her strange taste in time," said he; "but I am not without hope she will forget all these things when she is once married."

I began to long for bedtime. The Counsellor perceived my weariness at last, and, to my great joy, accompanied me to my sleeping chamber.

"Now," thought I, "I shall have some rest at last, after all the fears and dangers, and sufferings of the day." We wished one another a good night, and I found myself alone. I was so tired that I instantly undressed, extinguished the lights, and groped in the darkness towards the bed.—After some fumbling, I fortunately reached my object, drew down the coverlet, and was about to make use of my couch, when I sprang back with horror; I had touched some hard object that moved. If I was not deceived, it was a tortoise. No power on earth could have induced me to use the horrible bed. While I was thinking whether I should cry murder, or let the matter rest, something bit my great toe so furiously, that I shrieked with pain. A huge crab hung on my foot. I danced about so frantically, that at last I shook off the monster and hurled it against the wall.

I fled to the sofa. A harrowing thought seized me. "What if they have fastened me up in Ernestine's cabinet!" The idea became every moment more and probable, for all around there was a creeping, and a scratching, and a rustling, that sounded most suspiciously. Instantly something crawled close to my ear. I clutched at it, and seized with a shudder a great beetle.

I hurled it with fury away from me, and heard it crack against the wall. Scarcely was I free from the beetle, when something bit the calf of my leg.

The idea that the enemy might be an earwig made me raving; for no living thing had I a greater aversion, than for the afore-said earwig. I had heard dreadful stories of this creature. I caught like one possessed at my calf, but I could not catch the better; the thing had certainly crept up higher, for I certainly felt a twinge on my thigh. I now sprang from the sofa, and sought for means to light a candle, but nothing of the kind was to be found. I tried upon some frightful kind of reptile.—All the tortures of the Inquisition were nothing to my situation. I could no more sleep than on the edge of a precipice; my excited imagination painted everything still more frightfully. Suddenly I heard a hissing. "There's a snake," thought I, "I shall certainly be stung." I now began to shout like a wounded Ajax. In the darkness I upset the table—several boxes that stood on it were thrown down and broken and I heard with increased agony how a new biting world was let loose.

I raved like a possessed man; it was all one to me whether anyone in the house wished to sleep or not. At last the Counsellor was awakened. He came with a light in his dressing-gown to my chamber. He saw at once the cause of my outcries, and cried: "The thoughtless girl, she will turn the whole house into a cabinet of natural curiosities!" I seemed to myself like Adam on the sixth day of the creation, where he is painted among the beasts.—Jungbuel transferred me to another chamber, where the naturalist had spared.

"Here you have nothing to fear," said my host, consolingly; "you will sleep better for the disagreeable things you have suffered."

"Heaven grant it!" said I, gathering up my clothes out of the murder-hole.

The Counsellor had spoken no untruth.

After I had crawled about on my hands and feet, and flashed the light into all the corners of the chamber, I became pretty well convinced that there were no natural curiosities there, either living or dead; and so I went to bed once again, but none the less resolved that this should be the last as well as the first night that I spent in W—.

I determined, all my host's solicitations to the contrary, to be off at the earliest possible hour, before the charming but dangerous daughters of the Counsellors should have left their beds. After these wise resolves I stretched myself out and made myself comfortable, while the tortoise in the bed originally intended for me, probably did the same.

The night passed quietly by; a second sleep fell upon me, so that I had no bad dreams, as I had feared. Hardly had the first light of morning looked into my window, when I sprang freshly from my bed, and set about to put my purposes into execution, dressing myself with all despatch. My purpose was irrevocable. I was delighted at having awaked so early.

"You will make great eyes," thought I, "you tormenting spirits, when you find the bird has suddenly flown. Heaven keep me from such a wife Oh, my Minna, when I think of your sweet simplicity, what a difference! Soon, beloved girl, shall I fold thee in my arms!"

"The cleverest thing," thought I, "would certainly be to adopt the French fashion, without a word to any one. I foresee the conflict I shall have with the Counsellor; he will not listen to a departure so much like flight. I will write to him at the end of the first day's journey, and represent to him that with the best will in the world I could not consent any longer to be the target of his daughters' humors." I was resolved to write as politely as possible, that I might not wound his feelings. My uncle also would be satisfied when he should learn all I had suffered from the sisterly trefoil.

Amidst these cogitations I came at last to the end of my toilette, and was just on the point of starting off, when I was stopped by an unexpected obstacle.

While I was given up to the glad hope that the Counsellor's daughters, like all maidens loving sleep, were still deep in the feathers, my door suddenly flew open, and to my no small horror in came Nimrod with two glittering pistols.

"Good Heaven!" sighed I to myself, "my torment is beginning anew; I must confess the lovely trefoil begins its day's work betimes. Oh, if I only once had this cursed place behind my back!"

Without any compliments, Nimrod coolly began:

"You have during the past night injured the property of my sister Ernestine in such a way, you have shone for several of Ernestine's favourites such a contempt, as borders upon insult, and demands atonement. I have considered the affair,—we will exchange three shots."

"You have lost your senses!" I exclaimed.

"That you will soon discover," she coolly resumed, "whether I am in my senses or not. Consider the case. You have broken the shell of a sea-crab, a very rare specimen; you have have thrown a valuable beetle against the wall with a violence that ruined the poor creature; you have further broken certain valuable boxes containing insects; do you not admit these charges?"

"I wish the d—! had the whole crew of spiders and reptiles!" cried I in great excitement, upon finding myself called to account for my doings.

"You please to follow me," said Louise; "injuries of this sort can only



“ First, I am against the **MANIFES-  
TO**” because I think it tends to lower us  
in the estimation of the world. I demand,  
what reason have we, or our **FRIENDS**  
who signed that document, to doubt, that  
this country, mighty as she already is, thro’  
native gifts, and mightier still as she  
must become, **IF FREE**, will take her  
place among the nations of the earth, at  
the proper time, without forcing herself  
upon our neighbors of “ the Union ” as a sort  
of Protege? Besides, I don’t admire the  
taste displayed by that manifesto in pre-  
tending to the world (not in terms, I ad-  
mit, but by inference) that our sovereign’s  
magnanimity in releasing us from pupillage  
(as God grant she will) is to be acknowl-  
edged by throwing ourselves into the arms  
of those who, (however liable, under

Again says the Colonel:—  
"I should like to know what CAPITALIST would settle here in the present state of things—here, in this the fairest, mildest, and most fertile part of Canada when he learns that for the last twelve years the country has gradually retrograded; that sixteen years ago a man of ample means of liberal education, of energy and enterprise, and industry, not given to the pride of 'pomp and circumstances,' or to that extravagance and profligacy which ruin thousands and are so utterly incompatible with life in Canada, or in any other infant country, a man whose chief delight and objects were to be of service to his adopted land and to its people, to add to its improvements and to carve out by honest means that estate for his numerous family

How beautiful a picture of happiness and prosperity. What a Paradise the Col. will make of Canada when he obtains Independence for her!! When she shall be placed in a position to "AWAIT AN INVITATION TO THE MARRIAGE." The mighty waters of "OUR BEAUTIFUL

throughout the Province, to the Vindhya, Nagnar, Hindling and lying Press of this Western District, you have independently returned to Parliament the man of your choice—him who has represented you for the last eight years. And how have you done so? By an active canvass on his part!—by prayers that you would support him!—by threats or by intimidation from any quarter!—by such weapons as his adversaries employed against him, namely, falsehoods, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness! No such things, my friends! You returned him by force of your Independence—of your moral feeling—of your liberality—of your good sound sense and judgment—of your patriotism and loyalty!

I invite you to meet me at some one place in each Township, and you shall have due notice of the day.

In the mean time, I remain, Gentlemen,  
Your faithful servant,  
JOHN PRINCE.

THE PARK FARM, }  
November 14th, 1851. }

Was ever subterfuge more paltry?—  
Why the wily Col. thinks you must believe  
anything he tells you however palpably  
inconsistent or untrue. Yes he believes  
you are a set of noodlers whom he can twist  
about to suit his wishes. He can cajole  
you one day to elect him as a Reformer,  
another day as a Tory and the next as an  
Annexionist. Oh! he will not visit you,  
with the view of supplicating your votes

The only thing they are bound to wonder at is, that Her Majesty's authority is held at all in the Colony, several years past it has no hands of rank "rebels."

The outcry raised against Dr. Rolph is but a repetition of what Mr. Hincks, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Torrey, and every other liberal public leader has said for many years in his turn, and what each of those gentlemen has outlived, just as Dr. Rolph will outlive it. It is the malignity of Toryism, which takes to calling names when it can find no real point of attack. It is not pretended that Dr. Rolph was a greater "rebel" than Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Hincks, and yet there is not a "loyal" Tory in the Province who would not have jumped at the chance of sharing office with either of those gentlemen. The Tories themselves expressed regret at the retirement of Mr. Labaree from office, and yet who does not remember the outcry raised against him when he first ac-

WARNING TO PARENTS.—ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.—As the Donogana Hotel Omnibus was proceeding on Monday along Notre Dame-street, at usual speed, and was within a rod or two of Jacques Cartier-square, a little child ran across towards the main Guard, and before the driver could check his horses, the thoughtless thing was struck by the off horse's fore-foot. The inmates of the carriage forced them on, and the same horse had raised his hind legs to give the child a deadly blow, as it lay among the wheels. A soldier from the main Guard who was standing by, and twisted about to save the little sufferer, caught by the arm and whipped it away, before the hoof descended. The presence of mind of the gallant soldier was great, and his dexterity greater, for the whole thing was begun and over in two seconds. Had he not got hold of it, on the instant, the child would have been killed, either by the horse or the wheel.

—Mont. Gazette.



# THE CANADA ADVERTISER

## AND ESSEX ADVOCATE.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER.

A. C. MORTON, PUBLISHER.

SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1853.

VOL. III.—NO. 13.—WHOLE NO. 117.

### SHERIFF'S SALE

**LANDS FOR TAXES.**—I hereby give notice, that by virtue of a Writ to me directed and delivered, under the hand and seal of George Bullock, Esquire, Treasurer of the United Counties of Essex and Lambton, and dated the nineteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, I shall, on Tuesday the Twenty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, attend at the court house in the town of Sandwich, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and expose to sale according to the Statute in such case made and provided, the Lots or parts of Lots of Land mentioned and described in the schedule published in the "Supplement to the Advertiser and Essex Advocate," of the 10th of October, 1852, and in arrears for Taxes, 1851.

Sale to continue from day to day, (Sundays excepted), until all the said Lands are duly disposed of.

W. D. BABY, Sheriff.

### Postponement.

The above sale is hereby postponed to Friday the 31st day of December, 1852, then to take place at the time and place above mentioned.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 25th July, 1852.

W. D. BABY, Sheriff.

U. C. E. & L.

### Postponement.

The above sale is hereby further adjourned to the 1st day of February next, then to take place at the time and place above mentioned.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, Dec. 31, 1852.

W. D. BABY, Sheriff.

U. C. E. & L.

(No. 14.)

## A BY-LAW

For dividing the Township of Rochester into Rural Wards.

**WHEREAS**, on the day of the last Election the said was generally expressed wish of the Electors, that the Township should be divided into Wards.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of Rochester, in Council assembled, under and by virtue of the Upper Canada Municipal Corporation Acts, That the said Township be, and the same hereby is, divided into Five Rural Wards; the said wards to consist of all those parts of the Township being situated, and lying within the limits enumerated as follows: That is to say,

**FIRST WARD.**—Commencing at letter A, Belle River, on the Lake shore; thence South to Lot No. 15 on Belle River; thence East to the 2nd Concession; thence North to the allowance of road between lots 11 and 12; thence East on said allowance of road, to the side line between Lots No. 2 and 3 (Lake shore); thence North to Lake St. Clair, and thence West to the place of beginning.

**SECOND WARD.**—Commencing at the side line between Lots No. 2 and 3, on the Lake shore; thence East to the Township line of Tilbury West; thence South along said Town line to the allowance of road, (Wilkinson's survey); thence West along said road to the side line between lots number 2 and 3; and thence North to the place of beginning.

**THIRD WARD.**—Commencing on the Second Concession between lots No. 11 and 12; thence East to the Town line of Tilbury West; thence South to the allowance of road 200 acres north of the Middle road; thence West to the 2nd Concession on the said allowance of road; and thence North to the place of beginning.

**FOURTH WARD.**—Commencing at the Tilbury West Town line 200 acres north of the Middle road; thence south to the Town line of Mersea; thence West along the Town lines of Mersea and Gosfield to the Road between the 3rd and 4th Concessions; thence North to the side line between lots No. 7 and 8, to the allowance of road 200 acres north of the Middle road; and thence East to the place of beginning.

**FIFTH WARD.**—Commencing at the side line between lots No. 7 and 8, on the Lake shore; thence East to the Township line of Tilbury West; thence South to the allowance of road 200 acres north of the Middle road; thence West to the Town line of Mersea; thence North to the place of beginning.

And be it further enacted, That the first Election for Councillors, &c., under this By-Law, shall be held in the several Wards as follows, viz:

**First Ward.**—At the house of Mr. Onellette, Lot No. 1, Belle River; Janvier Onellette to be Returning Officer.

**Second Ward.**—At the house of Mr. John Meroux, Lot No. 2, West of River; Ruecom; Simon Hogan, to be Returning Officer.

**Third Ward.**—At the house of John Doran, Lot No. 16, 3rd Concession; William Flanagan, to be Returning Officer.

**Fourth Ward.**—At the School house, Lot No. 12, Middle road; John McDonald, to be Returning Officer.

**Fifth Ward.**—At the School house, Lot No. 2, Middle road; Francis Graham, to be Returning Officer.

And be it further enacted, That this By-Law come into force, and take effect, upon, from and after, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1853.

PASSED, November 27th, 1852.

JOSEPH MORIN, Reeve.

WILLIAM FLANAGAN, Town Clerk.

### THE SONG OF TIME.

I feel along, the empires fall,  
And the nations pass away,  
Like visions bright of the dreamy night,  
That die with the dawning day,  
The lofty tower and the battled wall,  
The hall and the holy fane  
In ruin lie as I pass by,  
Nor rise from their wreck again.

I light the rays of the orient blaze,  
The glow of the radiant moon;  
I wing my flight with the sapphire night,  
And glide with the gentle moon,  
O'er the earth I roam, and the bright expanse  
Of stars in their choral dance  
Proud bark bounds away,  
Stars in their choral dance  
The song of time.

And the lamp of life grows dim,  
And the rays upon being's pages  
Emblazon delight to him;  
Nor more deep sighs from his soul arise,  
While the heart with grief is riven,  
For sorrow ends as the soul ascends  
On high to his native heaven!

And oft, alas! when the young heart leaps  
With hearts that are high and brave,  
I come with death, and the young heart sleeps

The sleep of the silent grave;  
I mourn the flight of the sleeping breath  
From youth in its golden prime,  
But time is linked with decay and death,  
And death is the lord of Time.

I feel along and the empires fall,  
And the nations pass away,  
Like visions bright of the dreamy night,  
That die with the dawning day,  
The sceptre sinks in the regal hall,  
And still'd is the monarch's tread;  
The mighty stoop as the meaneast droop,  
And sleep with the nameless dead.

### THE FRENCH WAY OF MANAGING.

Schaunard and Marcel, two young artists, who shared the same apartment, on the principle of the one having supplied the furniture, but not paying the rent, and enjoying the furniture, had set vigorously to work one morning, when a sudden interruption took place.

"Sacre bleu! what a hungry air blows to-day!" exclaims Schaunard; and he added, in a tone of indifference, "is there no breakfast this morning?"

Marcel appeared to be extremely astonished at this question, which was unusually out of place.

"Since when have you learned to breakfast two days following?" he bitterly inquired; and Schaunard having nothing to say to so conclusive an argument, turned to his canvass, upon which was depicted a plain, inhabited by a red tree and a blue tree, the branches of which interlarded; a transparent allusion to the pleasures of friendship, but not on that account the less philosophical.

At this moment the porter knocked at the door. He was bearer of a letter to Marcel.

"Three coins to pay," said the porter.  
"Are you sure?" answered the artist.  
"All right, then, you will owe them to me," and he shut the door in the porter's face.  
But no sooner had he read a few words of the letter than he began to execute sundry acrobatic evolutions, and to sing in so loud a tone as to impress his friend with suspicions of an attack of madness.

"If you do not make less noise," said Schaunard, "I will play you the allegro of my symphony on the influence of blue in the arts."

This threat produced the effect of cold water dropped into a burning fluid. Marcel calmed as if by enchantment.

"Look, he's holding out the letter to his friend; why it is an invitation to dine with a deity!"

"It is for to-day," said Schaunard; "what a pity it is not for two. But no matter now I think of it, your deputy is ministerial; you cannot, you must not accept the invitation; your principles forbid you to partake of bread that has been bathed by the sweat of the people."

Marcel: "my deputy is contented, he is besides, he is to give me an order, he has promised to introduce me to the world, and more than this, I can tell you that, albeit Friday, I am as hungry as Ugolino, and I intend to dine to-day."

"There are more obstacles in the way than you think," persevered Schaunard, "jealous of his friend's chance for dinner; how can you go out in a red dressing gown and a porter's cap?"

"I will go and borrow clothes from the poet Rodolph, or the philosopher Colline," said Schaunard.

"Fool, do you not know that we are passed the twentieth of the month, and that by this time those gentlemen's clothes are engaged and double engaged?"

"Surely I can find a black coat between this and five o'clock," said Marcel, meditatively.

"It took me three weeks to find one on my way to my cousin's wedding," said Schaunard.

"Well, then I will go as I am," said Marcel, crossing the room with great strides. It shall not be said that a miserable question of etiquette prevented me taking my first step in the world."

"Talking of steps," said his provoking friend, "what will you do for boots?"

Marcel rushed out of the room in a state of agitation impossible to describe. After the lapse of two hours he returned with a false collar.

"This is all that I could find," he said sorrowfully.

"It was well worth seeking two hours for," said Schaunard; "why, there is paper enough here to make a dozen."

"But," exclaimed Marcel, tearing his hair, "we must have some clothes remaining!"

And he entered upon a laborious exploration of all the corners of the rooms.—After an hour's search, he realised a costume as follows:

A pair of trousers of Scotch plaid, a grey hat, a red cravat, one glove, (one white), and one black glove.

"They will pass off for two black gloves," said Schaunard. "When you are equipped you will have the appearance of a solar spectrum, but what of that for a 'colored'?"

All this time Marcel was trying on a pair of boots. As bad luck would have it they both belonged to the same foot. But he remembered that in the corner there was a boot in which the old bladders were deposited, so he at length made up a pair, only that one was pointed and the other square-toed.

"Well," said Schaunard, "you want nothing now but a coat."

"Oh!" said Marcel, biting his fingers, "I would give ten years of my life to have one." At that moment they were once more interrupted by a knock at the door. Marcel opened it.

"Monsieur Schaunard!" said the stranger, hesitating on the threshold.

"I am the person," answered the artist; begging him at the same time to walk in.

"Sir," said the stranger, owner of one of those honest faces which are the type of provincial life, "my cousin has often spoke to me of your talent as a painter of portraits, and being about to take a journey to the colonies, whither I am delegated by the refiners of the city of Nantes, I wish to leave a memorial to my family. That is why I come to see you."

"Oh, Holy Providence!" muttered Schaunard. "Marcel, give the gentleman a chair."

"M. Blancheron," continued the stranger; "Blancheron, of Nantes, Delegate of the sugar interests, late Mayor of V—, Captain of the National Guard, and author of a pamphlet on the sugar question."

"I am much honored by your confidence," said the artist, making a low obeisance to the delegate of the sugar refiners. "How do you wish to have your portrait taken?"

"In that size," said M. Blancheron, pointing to a portrait. "But what will it cost?"

"From fifty to sixty francs; fifty without hands, sixty with."

"Diable! My cousin spoke of thirty francs."

"That depends upon the season; colors are much dearer at different epochs."

"Why, that is just like sugar! Well, let it be fifty francs," said M. Blancheron.

"You are wrong; for ten francs more you can have the hands, in which I will place the pamphlet on the sugar question."

"Ah, true. You are right."

"Sacre bleu!" said Schaunard to himself, "if he goes on so he will make me burst, and I shall hurt him with one of the splinters."

"He has got a black coat!" whispered Marcel in his ear.

"Ah, true!" replied Schaunard; "let me manage him."

Then, turning to the delegate of the sugar refiners, he said:

"Well, sir, when shall we to work? I am quite at your service."

"The sooner the better; I have to leave soon. Why not commence at once?"

"If you will take off your coat and select a position, I will set to work at once."

"Take off my coat! What for?"

"Did you not tell me that you meant your portrait for your family?"

"Undoubtedly."

"Well, then, you must be represented in your ordinary domestic costume—in your dressing-gown. That is the usual practice."

"But I have no dressing-gown here."

"The difficulty is anticipated," said Schaunard, holding out a rag covered with dabs of paint, which made even M. Blancheron recoil.

"A very precious one. It was presented by a Turkish Vizor to M. Horace Vermet, who gave it to me, his pupil."

Then turning to Marcel, he said:

"Hang up monsieur's coat carefully!" adding in a whisper—"be off, quick. Come back at ten—I will keep him till then—and mind, do not forget to bring me something in your pockets."

"I will bring you a pineapple," said Marcel, as he hurried away with the delegate's black coat on his back.

Schaunard commenced operations; but as it was not long before night came on, M. Blancheron became mindful at the same time that he had not dined.

"I am similarly circumstanced; but in order to oblige you I can go without dinner to-day, although I had an invitation for the Faubourg St. Germain," said Schaunard.

"But we cannot disturb ourselves; it would compromise the likeness," and he plied the brush all the more vigorously.

"After all," he said, "we might dine without incommencing ourselves. There is an excellent restaurant down stairs, from whence we could have what we like sent up to us."

"A capital idea!" exclaimed the hungry sinner; "and I hope you will do me the honor to partake of my repast."

Schaunard bowed. "This man," he said to himself, "is a real Providence."

"Will you order?" he continued aloud, addressing his Amphytrion.

"You will oblige me by undertaking that duty," replied M. Blancheron.

"You will repent it," said the artist, as he jumped down the stairs four at a time.

Once in the restaurant he sketched out a caricature of the establishment grow pale.

"Bordeaux, too! Who will pay for it?"

"Not I, probably," answered Schaunard, "but a country cousin whom I'll see up stairs—a man of taste, witty, and, of your best, and let dinner be served up in half an hour; and mind, let it be served on china."

At eight o'clock M. Blancheron was unbosoming himself to his friend of his ideas on the sugar question, and reciting the contents of his pamphlet.

Schaunard was accompanied on the piano.

At ten M. Blancheron were dancing there.

At twelve M. Blancheron found himself in tears.

Marcel, against the wall, and found the table splendidly repast. He glanced at the table—they were all empty. He wished to rouse Schaunard, but the latter threatened to kill him if he took him from his dear friend, who at that moment served him as a pillow.

"Ungrateful man!" exclaimed Marcel, as he took a handful of nuts from his pocket; "and I, who had brought him home his dinner!"

More Gold.—We observe, by the last *Sherbrooke Gazette*, that, during a recent examination of that section of the country, by Mr. Logan, our able provincial geologist, the most unmistakable evidences of the presence of gold had been discovered, at various points in the valley of the St. Francis river; and we yesterday learned, from Mr. Logan, that our contemporary statements were strictly correct.

Mr. Logan has long been aware, and stated in his published reports of Government that the geological character of the valley of the St. Francis, like that of the Chaudiere, was decidedly auriferous; but it was only during the recent examination of the districts that he ascertained, by experiment upon the soil at various points between Melbourne and Sherbrooke, that the precious metal existed so generally as to warrant the expectation that it might be found in quantities, which would remunerate the labor of searching for it. We shall not speculate upon the probable effect of this discovery upon our industrial interests, but wait the results of the diggings, which we understand, have already been commenced in some of the localities where gold has been found by Mr. Logan.

### WEST INDIES.

Advice from the Dominican Republic, to Nov. 30, do not mention the occupation of the peninsula of Samana by the French, which was reported as having taken place about a week previous to that date. This is probable though not entirely conclusive proof that such an event has not taken place, or is not soon to happen. Samana was, we believe, ceded to the French by a treaty made several years ago, but has never been occupied, though the Dominicans have steadily desired the advent of their Gallic friends. It is possible, then, that the final execution of the treaty may have been determined upon if not actually commenced, without being made the subject of comment in the journals of the country. At any rate we may rely upon it, that whether the French Emperor takes Dominica under his protection or not, the verdant project of sending colonies there from this country cannot be carried out at least until after the Dominicans have been conquered.

It is said that the candidates for the Presidency of that Republic are Baez, the present Chief Magistrate, and Gen. Santana the Liberator. This cannot be a matter of personal rivalry between the two, for they are the best friends in the world, but grows, doubtless, out of the desire of the people to have their hero and favorite at the head of affairs during a period which they believe will be critical.

By the arrival of the schooner *Sarah Maria* Cap. Pease, from Port-au-Prince, which port she left on the 15th inst., we learn that the yellow fever was prevailing at that place to an alarming extent. Cap. Rogers, late of the schooner *Sarah Maria* died on the 20th Nov., also two of the crew. Cap. Deerp, of the schooner John Tyley, died on the 6th, and Capt. Whar, of the schooner J. C. Roscoe, died on the same day, and upward of fifty Americans have died since the commencement of the epidemic, which has not been known for the last thirty years.

**FOUND DROWNED.**—A man named McInnes, a hand on board the schooner *Royalist*, was found drowned on Thursday last, close to the McNab street wharf. The evening previous he got leave to sleep on board the schooner, so as to be ready to start by the steamer next morning for Toronto, as he intended going to his family who reside 40 miles back of either Oshawa or Darlington. Supposing that he had left as intended he was not missed, until his cap being found on the wharf excited suspicion, when on search being made his body was found in the water between the vessel and wharf. An inquest was held and a verdict of Accidental Drowning recorded.

—*Hamilton Gazette.*

A gentleman in Virginia had a standing bet for twelve or fifteen years, that it would rain the first Saturday of every August, which he has won every year except one. Another gentleman betted that he would rain the 25th July, and won it. He says he has never failed to do so for the last 16 years.

The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, now contains 250 patients.

An exchange states the number of adults in Virginia who cannot read or write is eighty thousand; twenty thousand more than in 1840, and the number of children whose parents have not the means to educate them is 75,000.

Most of the Slave States in America are in a similar state of ignorance which is attributed to the demoralising effect of slavery on the minds of the people.

Prof. Anderson is said to be looking for a place in New York, whereon to locate a Theatre of Varieties.

The eyes of needles are punched by a machine, which superintended by one boy, can punch 20,000 a day.

There are 30,000,000 of them in the world, three millions high, at Louisville, and about six acres of live hogs in pens.

The British mail line of steamers between Liverpool and Sierra Leone, has commenced operations, the first vessel having arrived out.

It is said that at least eighteen thousand persons go to the top of Bunker Hill Monument every year.

The collieries in North Wales are filled with water and the works are suspended on that account.

Prince Charles of Prussia, while hunting recently, fell off his horse and received injuries which will probably leave him lame for life.

Galignani says an important improvement in the mode of purifying gas has just been made by the use of peat charcoal instead of lime.

The New York Times asserts that Martin Luther's wedding ring has turned up in a jeweller's shop in that city. It bears the following in bold letters in German text:—Martin Luther Catherine de Bore 18th of January 1525.

It is said that Judge Curtis, of the U. States Supreme Court has given an official opinion in that Court, now setting at Washington, that the new liquor law of Rhode Island, (like that of Maine and Mass.) is unconstitutional—that is, it conflicts with the U. S. Constitution.

James says the quickest way to reach the "seat of war" is to sit down on a horse's nest.

**UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.**—The American publishers of Uncle Tom have sold 135,000 copies of the original edition, at a dollar, and now they have issued a cheap edition at 37½ cents. They also announce that Mrs. Stowe is preparing a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," showing that the incidents are founded on fact, and that there are no exaggerations in it. Each of the characters had, we believe, a living original. The "Key" will form a pamphlet of 100 pages.

**EXECUTION IN CHINA.**—A Chinese merchant named Hiamy accused and convicted of having killed his wife, was sentenced to die by the total deprivation of sleep. The execution took place at Amoy. The condemned was placed in prison surveillance of the guardians, who relieved each other every alternate hour, and who prevented him from taking any sleep night or day. He lived thus for nineteen days, without having sleep for a single minute. At the commencement of the 8th day his suffering were so acute that he begged as a great favor, that they would kill him by strangulation.

**VICTIMS TO INTemperance.**

An inquest was held by Dr. Wanless on the body of John Armstrong, found lifeless on Saturday last. It appeared that on the previous Thursday he had been drinking John Wiley's tavern on the Egremont Road, Adelaide. It is stated that being intimate with the keeper of the house, he had been in the habit of helping himself to liquor, which it is supposed he had done on the previous occasion, and then started for his home, while the inmates of the tavern were engaged in some door occupation.

The night was dark and rainy, and it appears from the tracks made that after proceeding some distance he had endeavored to trace his way back to the tavern, when he had fallen. The body was found frozen; with marks of violence on the face, but only as if he might have been occasioned by the fall, and not sufficient to cause his death. The verdict attributes his death to intemperance and exposure to the weather. He leaves a wife and children.

—*London Free Press.*

**GLASS.**—This beautiful material that administers so much to our delight and comfort, did the ancients know of it? Even at the time when some skeptics were disputing upon this very question, the Persians broke into a house among the ruins of Pompeii, which was filled with it. The lie and its refutation came thus together.

It was like Dr. Lardner in 1839 writing a pamphlet to prove that a steamship could not cross the Atlantic, while in that same month the *Sirius* made her voyage to that country.

Instead of not knowing of glass, the ancients knew more than we do about it. In the first place, they understood the process of transmuting the color through the glass. Sir George Wilkinson brought from Egypt a small piece of glass, in which there was a figure of a duck, protected by another glass and then covered over again, and all this without destroying its beauty.

English Butter on Boston Bread.—There were 1083 firkins of butter brought to this port by the last steamer from Europe. It is generally of the most delicious sort. At the same time there are tuns of butter held from the market in New Hampshire, in order to obtain high prices. Butter can be brought from the most distant countries in England, and sold at a lower price than what is demanded in this vicinity. The English article too, is generally much superior. We must import butter if we want it for twenty-five cents a pound.—*Boston Herald.*

**BEGIN EARLY.**

We have all seen in records, daily passing before us, of the life of the distinguished statesman for whom I have long been an ardent admirer, and we think there is no man to whom his religious training, under the parental roof, was thorough and enduring in its impressions.

We love to hold out to parents the encouragement which such facts give—and they are by no means rare. Just now, we stood by the dying bed of an interesting, young, accomplished woman—an actress.—She had evidently been seeking the Saviour earnestly for a long while, and we trust she found him, "when to know is life eternal." We inquired as to her views and feelings, and were surprised at the intelligence manifested in her felicitous expressions. We inquired as to her early childhood, and with the deepest emotion she quickly responded as if those halcyon days were directly in her view, with all their beauty and hope.

"Oh, that I had always lived in conformity to my early education. Until eight years of age, I was with my kind parents—pious Presbyterians, people who instructed me at home, and conducted me to the Sabbath school and the sanctuary. From that time I lived in far different circumstances, and gave way to the evil influences surrounding me." She could say no more. The contrast between those eight years and the twelve or fifteen that had followed was too much for her to think of.

After a while she said, "All my hope is in the mercy of our God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." And in a few hours, the talented and pleasing—whose name has often been seen on the theatrical bills, was no more. Let us again early to instill into the minds of our children, the principles of our holy religion, and depend on the grace and blessing of a covenant-keeping God for success.

"Who sow in tears shall reap in joy; Nought shall the precious seed destroy; Not long the weeping exiles roam, But bring their sheaves rejoicing home." N. Y. Evangelist.

**CURRENCY ACT.**

The bill intitled "an act to regulate the currency," has been upon our table for some time, but we have not been able before to notice it. The object of the bill, as cited in the preamble, is the adoption of a currency which may hereafter be extended to the other British Provinces, and which will tend to facilitate their commercial intercourse with other parts of this continent.

The first clause repeals all former acts affecting the currency of the province, inconsistent with the present act. The second clause enacts that the pound currency shall be equivalent to one hundred and one grains, and three hundred and twenty-one thousandths of a grain, troy weight, of gold now prescribed by law for gold coins of the United Kingdoms; that gold coins struck by order of Her Majesty, to be a legal tender at the rate of one pound.

Light gold coins tendered may also be broken, and persons knowingly tendering such coin shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly.

On a trial for any offence under this act, the fact may be proved by any evidence deemed sufficient by the jury. The act to come into force from and after the date of Her Majesty's Proclamation, and not before.

The above is a fair synopsis of the bill. It has been commented upon by most of the papers throughout the province, and appears to give much general satisfaction; indeed, it is very seldom that any act meets with such universal approbation. It is to be read a second time on the 16th February.

—*Quebec Gazette.*

royal, and mark to be divided into ten mil-lions or thousandths of a royal; and as the word dollars and cents are frequently used in contracts and accounts, the dollar is declared to mean a crown currency, and the word "penny" a half mark. The accounts may be kept in any denomination of current money.

Silver coins struck by order of



# ADVERTISER AND ADVOCATE.

SANDWICH,  
THURSDAY, . . . . . 7. 20.  
\$1.50 PER ANNUM, IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

## INCORPORATION OF SANDWICH AND WINDSOR!

A Petition, is now in circulation, for the signatures of such persons as are in favor of having Sandwich and Windsor incorporated into one Municipality. And we are pleased to perceive that our inhabitants of Sandwich are very generally recording their names upon the Petition. The object of this petition, which calls for the union of the two places, for Municipal purposes, is clearly a good one, for many reasons that will suggest themselves.

little reflection. In enable the inhabitants make such local in pair of present, and the opening of new roads, as the interests and convenience of those residing within the limits of the proposed Municipality, may seem to demand. Under existing regulations, it is thought to be difficult to obtain such authority, from the "powers that be," as would please those who are anxious to witness the progress of important public improvements in "these parts" of the Township. The opposition to these public improvements, it is alleged, is got up by those Councilors who hail more particularly from the country, and hence the propriety and expediency of the proposed incorporation called for by the Petition. The union alluded to, once legally perfected, would enable those residents in the new organization to impose such a tax upon themselves as might be judiciously applied to the purposes of local improvements in the jurisdiction of their municipality. As this, in short, seems to be the real object of the proposed union, we hope to witness the success of the petition.

Some little opposition, to the incorporation of Sandwich and Windsor, it is said, exists on the part of several of the inhabitants of the latter place, who assert that they shall soon be numerous enough of themselves to form a separate corporation. However true may be their conclusions upon this point, it will hardly be denied that at least two years must elapse, before those of our neighbors of Windsor who desire it, would be able to effect this object. Two years' lost time for the sake of a separate organization, is a sacrifice which we cannot believe the intelligent and enterprising of Windsor are prepared to make, for the sake of a "separate" incorporation merely. We are aware, however, that it is urged by several of our neighbors, that Windsor will soon be in advance of Sandwich, in population, etc.; and that therefore their incorporation with Sandwich, would prove detrimental to their interests, subjecting them to taxation for the benefit of Sandwich! If the hypothesis, as to population be correct, the conclusion as to the results of the proposed municipal connection is palpably erroneous: For it is well known that the representation in council will be, as may be, in proportion to population, and will ultimately render Windsor the powerful branch of the new Municipality, i.e. if the individuals alluded to, and occupying the "opposition benches" are correct in their anticipations of future prosperity and population. But, the fact is, the inhabitants of Sandwich are willing to "enter the lists" with their Windsor neighbors, both as to which of the two places will become the most populous, or the most faithful in the discharge of the responsible duties that will devolve upon the councilors that they may respectively select to protect the interests not only of their own, but of every portion of the Incorporation for which the petition is now being circulated.

take not, the principal point by the union, is the power appropriate in favor of such more local improvements as the inhabitants of Sandwich and Windsor villages may deem necessary and expedient in the development of the resources and advantages natural to the locality generally. No petty jealousy, we trust, will be permitted to intrude its suggestions into the minds of such as sincerely have the interests of the two villages at heart.

The Missouri Legislature has and the Governor has approved, the Railroad bill, the Iron Mountain bill, and the North Missouri loan. These bills lend the credit of the State, certain extent to the proposed work.

Dr. Adre "Reply, sir," said a judge to a blunt old farmer who was on the stand, "do you know what we sit here for?" "Yes, verily I do," said the Quaker; "Three of thee for four dollars a day, and the fat one in the middle for four thousand a year."

## SANDWICH TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Our Township Councilors, elected at the recent election, met and organized on Monday last. At that meeting, Dominique Langlois, Esq., was elected Reeve, unanimously if we mistake not; and Dennis Moynahan, Esq., re-elected Clerk for the current year. Both of these gentlemen, having formerly acted in the positions they now sustain to the Council and Township, are well known for competency and faithfulness. Laurent Reaume, Esq., a member of the previous Council, was duly elected Deputy Reeve; and we do not doubt will discharge the duties devolving upon him to general satisfaction, as he has done heretofore as a councilor.

## THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.

How three or four hundred ladies and gentlemen, or more got to the Vice-Regal residence of Spencer Wood, on Saturday evening last we know not so awful was the night. The wind whistled with supernatural loudness, snow fell fast and thickly and was drifted about at a fearful rate, and the thermometer indicated only a few degrees above zero. Capsizes were numerous, diggings-out a matter of frequent necessity. Only too often

occasionally their Excellencies the Countess of Elgin, on New Year's Eve, was attended by a perfect throng of positively handsome ladies and well bred gentlemen. The army and navy figured conspicuously, the counting room not amiss, the bench moved about with dignity, the bar was ably and respectfully represented, the medical profession appeared to very great advantage; and the press presented its usual appearance. Of the Cabinet, the Hon. Francis Hincks, the Hon. John Rolph, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, the Hon. A. N. Morin, the Hon. Attorney General Richards, and the Hon. Rene Edouard Caron, were present. Col. the Hon. Robert Bruce, Military Secretary, Col. Irvine, P. A. D. C. and Captains Hamilton and Grant, A. D. C., were in attendance upon their Excellencies. The Countess of Elgin was superbly and neatly dressed in blue, and wore a costly necklace of brilliants, and we were glad to notice, appeared in excellent spirits. His Excellency the Governor General was in plain clothes; Lady Elma looked interesting and happy. By ten o'clock the reception in the drawing room being over there was—

Musical of the most delightful kind, A lofty jumping and a leaping round, When arm in arm the dancers were entwined. Whirling themselves with strict embraces round. Indeed the whole suite of apartments was thronged, and the ball room presented a truly magnificent appearance. "The music, and the banquet, and the wine— The garlands, the rose-odours, and the flowers. The sparkling eyes, and flashing ornaments. The white arms and the raven hair—the brides And bracelets—swan like bosoms—the thin robes Flirting like light clouds 'twixt our gaze and heaven. The many twinkling feet, so small and sylph-like—

may be conceived better than expressed.— But midnight came. There was a muttering of the words "a happy new year," and supper was announced. The supper table was literally covered with the good things of this life, to which Italian or French names might be given, and with something more substantial. Champagne and wines of every other imaginable kind were in abundance. It was really some time before any one could speak, but at last His Excellency commanded a bumper, and, as he always does, happily wished the gay multitude with which he was surrounded, "a happy new year." 1853, he said, had come in like a lion and he hoped would be like a lamb. We hope so too. Dancing was resumed after supper, and about three in the morning, "God save the Queen" intimated that all was over, and His Excellency's guests sought their homes through the drift as best they could. Next day all the town left their cards at Spencer Wood.—Quebec Chronicle.

Never lay a stumbling block in the way of a man who is trying to advance himself in the world honestly and uprightly, for he is likely to walk over it and you are not.

Y. Jan. 12. . . . . was elected Governor of Massachusetts by the Legislature of that State to-day. Hon John M. Clayton was to day elected U.S. Senator for six years by the Delaware Legislature.

The Duke of Wellington won 15 battles and captured 3,000 guns from his opponents, never losing one of his own.

The value of land in the centre of the city of London is four hundred thousand pounds per acre.

Gen. Worth's Widow.—The chaffering in Congress about granting a pension to the widow of a gallant officer, whose services in the army nearly forty years were as eminent as those of any other soldier, and who died while performing his duty as an officer, leaving a family with little or no provision for its support, is dishonorable to that body. While there is no hesitancy about making large appropriations to erect monuments to the dead, a little consideration for the living would be a practical token of respect, much more acceptable to those whom the people bear in grateful remembrance and far more serviceable than bronze horses and lofty pillars.

Detroit Advr.

## CAN MONEY BE MADE BY FARMING.

EDS. CULTIVATOR:—I have been a subscriber to your valuable monthly for two years, and have attentively read all the previous volumes. As my researches have not resulted in the conviction that farming pursuits, however desirable in other respects, are sure to be profitable as a business, I am led to suppose that the difficulty must be either in myself, or a certain unwillingness on the side of editors to promptly give the whole truth. For instance—Why is it so notorious, that men universally pronounce farming occupations to cost more than its results amount to, weighed in the balance of debt and credit? It certainly looks as if there was some ground for such a judgment. Agricultural papers are always putting in the fore ground the delightful advantages of country life, the pleasures of farming. But where is the working farmer, retired merchant, sea captain, or amateur who can give us the real truth, covering the results of five or ten years? You will hear a theorist charm his audience with the pettiest systems of rotations imaginable, and the talented chemist crying over the dreadful waste of organic and other manures by large cities; and what does it all amount to? Does he farm it? What responsibility dare he assume, who urges his fellow man to invest his capital in what he dare not himself! The truth is, I am yet to see, in any modern work, an authentic record of any man's farm for a course of years, in this country, stating that it has not paid him a reasonable family expense, and left him at the end of the year—unless he happens to be one of your grubbing, anti-book farming characters, who do all their own work, don't educate their children, and live with scarcely any of the comforts of life—thinking that money is all and all, and nothing else is worth possessing.

Now I want you to frankly tell me if I can, by a judicious expenditure of capital, with a market not far distant, bring ordinary land to a condition that will enable me to support my family comfortably.

You perceive I propose an earnest investigation, and my reason for it is, fairly to know, from creditable sources, whether I am justified in freely investing money on any 40 acres of land, with any prospect before me that the returns will, after five years compensate me for the extra outlay. Once more, is it not true that all farming journals are united in representing that the prejudices against farming among the crowds of young men who throng the marts of commerce, is occasioned by a distaste of labour or by reason of caste; and do you not endeavour to convince them that these impressions are wrong? Indeed do you not often try to convince them that although they will not become rich quite as fast by farming as by successful trade, yet that they are sure of freedom from wasting excitement and may enjoy what is worth more than large returns accompanied by sleepless nights. This is all very plausible, but the misfortune is that they don't think as you represent. I can speak for 10,000 young men now in New York, who are compelled to struggle onward in the almost hopeless race for competence, who would cut loose from such confinement, could they have the evidence before their eyes, that with a small capital, competence is attainable on a well cultivated farm.

I heard it remarked by an intelligent man of Massachusetts, before a country audience, that were all the farmers in the state to sell off their farms, and invest the proceeds in bonds and mortgages, &c., they would be much better off. Now will you be kind enough to inform your many readers the names of ten intelligent farmers in our state, who realize a competence from their respective farms—whose business for a series of years can be pronounced profitable? I fear it cannot be done. I hold it decidedly wrong for a retired merchant to live without occupation, and inasmuch as I have chosen, from a long cherished preference, a country residence, I must cordially acknowledge that I am possessed with the common feeling of my fellow men, and find it hard to swallow a yearly loss after pains, labor, and expense of producing crops, and getting for an equivalent the only satisfaction of knowing that I could support my family cheaper in town, and have less trouble.

Don't think me impertinent, or wishing to cast any discredit on you or your co-workers of the press, but I am desirous of being encouraged, if in your power consistently so to do, and will persevere if I can see a fair prospect of success in the future.

REMARKS.—The gist of the above anonymous communication, is comprised in the question, whether the person who wrote it can support his "family comfortably" from 40 acres of land? How does he suppose it possible that such a question can be answered from the data he gives? We know nothing about the land, its capabilities of production, or the value of its produce. We do not even know where it is situated. He tells us there is "a market not far distant," but we have no information as to what market is meant, the prices of agricultural and horticultural articles, or what could be raised from the land to the best advantage. He is just as indefinite in regard to the amount of income he requires from his 40 acres. He wants to support his "family comfortably," but how do we know what his family is, or what expenditure of money would keep an indefinite number of people in that indefinite state called "comfortable"? Upon the whole, he has given us a poser—we acknowledge the proposition too hard for us to solve.

As to the general question of the profits of farming, it is easily answered. Take the whole farming interest of the country. Does it lose or gain? Obviously gains.—What but agriculture supports four-fifths of our population? In our own state, we have many sections where agriculture constitutes the only resource of the inhabitants. Is our friend so ignorant as to suppose that there has been no increase in wealth in these districts for "a series of years"? As to the remark charged to "an intelligent man of Massachusetts" that all the farmers in that state would do better to sell out and invest their money in bonds and mortgages, we think there might be some question as to his "intelligence." As to the names of "ten intelligent farmers in our state," who make farming profitable, we do not wish to make an invidious array of names, but if our correspondent will give us his own names and residence, we will send him the names of one hundred men who,

for "a series of years," have made money by farming, and who will be ready to show the way it was done.

GEN. PIERCE'S FORTUNE.—As everything relative to the President elect possesses at this time considerable interest, we give the following from a correspondent of a N. Y. Journal:

Gen. Pierce, when nominated, was comparatively a poor man, pecuniarily considered, worth, perhaps, somewhere from \$15,000 to \$25,000, which he had acquired in the pursuit of an arduous legal practice since he resigned his seat in the United States Senate. Since his election, however, his funds appear to be adding to his fortune materially. In addition to the magnificent salary, valued at \$3,000, which was received from California, some of his friends in that city are about to give him a new carriage and a pair of horses. A shoemaker, a few of his friends here gave him a cane, on which was engraved different coats of the thirty-one States. The ladies of Concord are preparing to forward a large and beautiful copy of the Holy Bible to the White House on the 4th of March. Last, but not least, it is currently rumored that a wealthy relative of Mrs. Pierce, residing in Boston, has checked to the tune of \$30,000.—ver, is contradicted

THE TOLEDO, NORWALK AND CLEVELAND R. R.—The Toledo Blade of last Wednesday says:

"The cars departed for the third time on this road this morning. The travel is enough to satisfy the expectations of the most sanguine. Two hundred passengers left yesterday and to-day, most of whom arrived the evening previous by the Southern Road. The business of the road, as a passenger thoroughfare will be immense—unexampled probably in the history of western railroads. The way travel thus far promises to be very large. The road passes through the best settled and richest portion of North Western Ohio. It is unlike both of the railroads from Lake to River, in this respect. Of course it makes our mornings and evenings very brisk here in Toledo. There were about two hundred arrived by the Eastern train last night, who left in the Western train this morning and so vice versa."

STAN PACK, HANS.—Two Dutchmen, not long since, had occasion to go to a blacksmith's on business, and finding the smith absent from the shop, they concluded to go to this house. Having reached the door, said one to the other:

"Come! Hans, you ax about de smit." "Nain, nain," said the other, "but you can ax so petter as I can." "Vell, den, I knocks." The mistress of the house came to the door. Hans then inquired:

"Ish de smit mitin?" (is the smith within) "Sir!" said the woman. "Ish de smit mitin?" "I cannot understand you," said the woman. Hans then bawled out: "I say ish de smit mitin?"

The woman could not understand Hans, stepped and pushed him aside, and said: "Let a man come up what can say something; ish de blacksmith shop in de hose?"

## Furs at Cost.

J. & J. DOUGALL will dispose of the J. balance of their stock of Fur Caps, Muffs, Victorines, Boas, Gauntlets, &c. at cost. Those wishing a first-rate article cheaper than ever offered before, had better call at once before they are all gone. Windsor 14 Jan. 1853. n13-1f

## E. REYARD,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Bedford street, Sandwich; would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Sandwich and its vicinity, that he is now in receipt of the latest Paris fashions, and is prepared to execute such a variety of work, as suits the taste and convenience of his customers, either in a new fashion, or as may be desired, in a neat and serviceable manner. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

Shop nearly opposite Laughton's Hotel. January 20, 1853. n13v3

## WESTERN HOTEL,

BY W. G. HARRNESS, Front Street, Port Sarnia, C. W.

## GEORGE WINTER,

WOULD respectfully tender his thanks to his numerous Canadian customers and the public generally, for their liberal and friendly patronage these two years past, and would now call their attention to his enlarged assortment of hats and caps, at his old stand in the Young Men's Hall, near the Biddle House, and the St. Charles Hotel. Also, to his new store, under the National Hotel, recently opened, where will be found an excellent variety of Fashionable Goods in his line. GEO. WINTER.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Aberdeen administration as announced in the papers of December 28th, is composed of the following members—the Cabinet, it will be seen, is nearly identical with that announced in anticipation in the London Sun, of Decr 23:—

First Lord of the Treasury—The Earl of Aberdeen. Lord Chancellor—Lord Cranworth. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Gladstone.

SECRETARIES OF STATE: Home—Lord Palmerston, Foreign—Lord John Russell, Colonial—The Duke of Newcastle.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham. Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Argyll.

Secretary of War—Mr. Sidney Herbert.

President of the Board of Control—Sir C. Wood.

First Commissioner of Public Works—Sir W. Molesworth.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.

The above form the Cabinet.

In addition, we believe the following appointments have taken place:—

President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Cardwell.

Pres't Poor Law Board—Right Hon. M. T. Baines.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Right Hon. E. Stuart.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord St. Germans.

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lt. of Ireland—Sir J. Young.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—The Right Hon. M. Brady.

Attorney General for Ireland—Hon. W. F. Cowper.

Attorney General—Sir A. Cockburn.

Solicitor General—Sir W. P. Wood.

Judge Advocate General—Sir C. P. Villiers.

Lord of the Treasury—Mr. Sadler.

Under Secretary of State for the Colonies—Mr. F. Peel.

Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Lord Wolhouse.

Secretary of the Treasury—Right Hon. G. Hayter.

Joint Secretaries to the Board of Control—R. Lowe, Esq., A. H. Layard, Esq.

Vice Chamberlain to Her Majesty's Household—Lord H. Bruce.

Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household—The Earl of Mulgrave.

## The County Council of the United Counties of Essex and Lambton, will meet in the Court House in Sandwich, on Monday next, for the dispatch of business.

## NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE WINDSOR.

J. & J. DOUGALL have on hand a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

## DRY GOODS,

a large part of which were imported by themselves direct from the manufacturing districts in England and Scotland.

Their stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES &c., of all descriptions is very extensive, and well selected. Also of Ashton's Prints, Flannels, Paisley Shawls &c., &c.

HARDWARE, a general assortment, amongst which may be particularly noted, Pittsburgh Locks, Axes, Spades Shovels Glass &c. which will be sold at and under Detroit prices, also Powder & Shot.

## GROCERIES,

a large stock of Dry Groceries, amongst which they would particularly mention East India Rice, from 4 cents per lb. upward, much cheaper and better than the American. East India Sugar, Teas, &c.

PERFUMERY, a general assortment of Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, &c.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONARY, Fruit and Gum Drops, a superior article in pound bottles.

BOOKS & STATIONERY, a select assortment of Cheap English Books, imported direct from the cheap publishing houses in Britain, also American publications, which owing to being duty free, they will sell lower than in Detroit where rents and taxes are so high.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE, a large stock which will be sold extremely low.

GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS.

They expect shortly a fine stock of Seeds imported direct from the first seedsmen in England. Also some raised expressly for themselves here.

## FURS.

Fur Caps, Muffs, Victorines, Boas, Gauntlets, &c., very low; prices reduced to cost. J. & J. D. would particularly remind the public that they have commenced business on a new principal, and will sell only for cash or its equivalent in produce; not giving credit or opening accounts under any circumstances, they thus avoid the necessity of charging an extra per-centage to cover bad debts. This together with their facilities for importing direct from Britin, enable them to sell at rates that will DEFY COMPETITION.

Owing to the excessive duties which are on some few staple articles of Groceries, they cannot sell Sugar or Coffee &c. so low as in Detroit, the duty on the former being equal to 70 per cent they will however, sell them at nominal profit so as to give no inducement to smuggle.

They however pledge themselves to sell all other articles cheaper than they can be procured in Detroit.

Windsor, 14th Jan, 1853. n13-1f

## COUNTY OF ESSEX.

List of Licenses issued by W. G. Hall, Revenue Inspector for the County of Essex, between the 11th day of October, 1852, and the 5th day of January, 1853, both days inclusive.

Description of licence.	Number.	To whom issued.	Residence.	Amount duty on each.	Total amt't under each head.
Tavern.	39	Alex'r Ouellette,	Township of Sandwich.	£ s 6 5	£ s.
	40	Jos A Ray,	Total for Municipality of Sandwich.	—	6 5
Shops, Steamboats, Ale & Beer, Hawkers & Pedlars, Billiard Tables Ferries,	4	William Rolff,	Township Tilbury West, Total for Municipality of Tilbury West, Township Sandwich,	3 — 10	3 19 5
			Total Currency,	—	19 5

Inspector's Office, Sandwich, 10th January, 1853.

W. G. HALL, Revenue Inspector, County of Essex.

I certify the f

Clerk Pe. Sandwich; 20th

Office, BY, C. E. & L.

## Windsor Nursery.

The subscriber has for sale nearly every variety of fine fruit trees at low prices as they can be procured I anywhere, and warranted true to name—comprising

Apples, plums and quinces; Pears, standard and dwarf, on quince; Cherries, standard and dwarf, on mahaleb; Peaches, apricots and nectarines; Gooseberries and currants, new, very large and fine;

Strawberries, raspberries and mulberries; Chestnuts, walnuts, filberts and almonds, of all the finest new varieties; Grapes, native and foreign; Also—a fine collection of new and rare ornamental trees and shrubs, deciduous and evergreen: roses, tulips, hyacinths; rhubarb, asparagus, &c.

Orders can be left at the nursery or at J. & J. Dougall's store, where catalogues can be obtained. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the stock.

JAMES DOUGALL, Windsor, 8th October, 1852.

## EAGLE AND ELLIOTT, DEALERS IN CLOTHING,

WHOLESALE AND FOR THE MILLION

KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of Ready Made Clothing as may be found West of New York. Being of Philadelphia Manufacture, and well suited for this market, they are prepared to sell at Low Prices, at Wholesale, or in quantities to suit purchasers. They beg leave to call attention to their

NEW CLOTH WARE ROOM (SECOND STORY.) French, Belgian, English and American cloths, cassimeres and trimmings, serges, satins and vestings, making the best assorted stock of these goods to be found west of Buffalo; for sale wholesale or made to order, at their

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, where satisfaction as to fit, style, etc., is warranted, and at reasonable prices.

EAGLE & ELLIOTT, 61 Woodward Avenue, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, Detroit. 49

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson's Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, AND LAND AGENCY OFFICE Bedford St., Sandwich.

## EMPIRE STATE MUTUAL HEALTH INSURANCE CO.

HAVING accepted the agency of the above Company, the subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Sandwich and Essex county generally, who wish to avail themselves of its undoubted advantages by becoming members, that he is prepared to receive applications for membership. Explanations, &c., given on inquiry.

Sandwich, C. W., Oct. 28, 1852. A. C. MORTON, Agent, At Advertiser office.

## EMPIRE

Boot and Shoe Establishment!

No. 63, Woodward avenue, DETROIT.—TIFFANY & CUSHING, at the above stand, formerly occupied by "J. Holmes," have lately added largely to their very extensive and carefully selected stock of Boots and shoes, of every size and quality, and, returning sincere thanks for past favors, would now respectfully inform the public generally, that such are their present advantages for great bargains in Eastern firms, that they are now enabled to offer great inducements to all who may stand in need of boots and shoes.

And the undersigned would embrace the present opportunity of assuring their Canadian customers—of whom they have not a few—that they can now get better bargains than ever before by favoring the "EMPIRE" establishment with a call and an examination of articles and prices.

Having none but the best of workmen in their employ, and working up none but the best of leather, they flatter themselves to be able to give the most complete satisfaction to their friends and the public generally, who leave orders with them.

L. L. TIFFANY, C. S. CUSHING, No. 63, Woodward ave., Detroit.

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L. L. TIFFANY, C. S. CUSHING, No. 63, Woodward ave., Detroit.

## COTTON YARN—Cotton Warp of all numbers just received at No. 1 Cheap.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

RAIL-ROAD.

OPEN TO CHICAGO!

On and after Monday, July 5th, until further notice, passenger Trains run between Detroit and Chicago as follows:

MORNING TRAIN WESTWARD, Detroit daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 A.M., connecting by first class from Dunkirk, with New York Railroad Express train, and by first class with Cleveland and Sandusky lake ports, taking passengers to early in the evening. This train stop to take or leave passengers at all regular or irregular.

MORNING TRAIN EASTWARD, Will leave Detroit daily at 5.45 P.M., connecting by the north shore line of first class steamers, with Albany and Buffalo express train, taking passengers into Chicago early in the morning, and connecting at Chicago with Ward's line of first class steamers for Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Shelbygan, Manitowoc, and Twin Rivers, and also in time for the railroad and canal connections west from Chicago. This train will not stop to take or leave passengers at any but regular stations.

EVENING TRAIN WESTWARD, Will leave Chicago daily at 9 o'clock P.M., connecting with Ward's first class steamers from Milwaukee, Racine and all ports on Lake Michigan, and arrive at Detroit to connect with north shore line of first class steamers to Buffalo, and 5 A.M. express train to Albany and New York, and connecting with first class steamers for Sandusky and other ports on Lake Erie. This train will not stop to take or leave passengers at any but regular stations.

EVENING TRAIN EASTWARD, Will leave Chicago daily at 9 o'clock P.M., connecting with Ward's first class steamers from Milwaukee, Racine and all ports on Lake Michigan, and arrive at Detroit to connect with north shore line of first class steamers to Buffalo, and 5 A.M. express train to Albany and New York, and connecting with first class steamers for Sandusky and other ports on Lake Erie. This train will not stop to take or leave passengers at any but regular stations.

J. W. BROOKS, Supt. Michigan Central Railroad Office, Detroit, July 3, 1852. je23.

## Wanted Immediately,

young woman, from fifty to sixty years of age, who is able to milk a cow, and do general housework for an old man and herself, at good wages for a month or two, or for life.

Gosfield, December 6th, 1852.

For further particulars, enquire at this office. n13v3w3

## NO RELIEF NO PAY.

BIGELOW'S ALTERNATIVE.

A CERTAIN cure for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus and all summer complaints. Price fifty cents per bottle.—George W. Blocker, proprietor, No. 98 Broadway, New York.







**A CARD**  
ROBERT L. BORROWMAN & CO.,  
fashionable hatters, respectfully tender their  
thanks and acknowledgments to the in-  
habitants of Canada, for the very liberal pa-  
tronage extended to them since the opening  
of their business in August last, and we  
hereby announce that we have leased for  
a term of years the new store in the Maso-  
nic Temple, and have fitted it up in a neat  
and tasteful manner, where we will be  
able to carry on our business in all its various  
branches, with a fine assortment of goods  
in our line.

March 1st we will introduce the spring  
style, consisting of three different styles,  
that have been adopted in New York this  
spring, of our own and New York manu-  
facture, when we will be happy to see  
those that have become our customers, and  
all others, satisfied that we can suit all that  
call and see us.

Masonic Hall, directly opposite our old  
stand.

**HATS! HATS! HATS!**  
AT GREAT BARGAINS.  
NEAR the Baldwin and the  
China  
return  
ply of  
in exten-  
sive  
of quality and style, we offer for sale  
at the very lowest prices.

Hats—white and drab beaver, superior  
quality; do cassimere, rich and entirely  
new. Pearl fur, etc. Panama; boys  
beaver; Leghorn; boys fur; Kossuth;  
fancy straw; Canton brim. Ladies' riding  
hats, silk velvet, richly trimmed, beaver, etc.  
Also, children's fancy straw, elegantly  
trimmed, and of the latest style. A  
new and elegant assortment of gents summer  
travelling and other caps, silk, lawn  
and gingham cravats, stocks, etc. Kossuth  
hats, a large assortment at reduced prices.

**Gold Pens.**  
**PRICE REDUCED!**  
**GULE & ALLEN**  
Manufacture Gold Pens and have  
no superiors, at the very low price of  
**\$1.25** For Pen and Silver Holder

Quality of gold 14 carats fine, elastic  
and fine diamond pointed, we defy com-  
petition. Every person in want of a fine ar-  
ticle will serve their own interest by select-  
ing from a large assortment at our manu-  
factory.

Pens repointed at 50 cents; damaged  
pens repaired at short notice; cash paid for  
California gold.  
Cor. National hotel next to the City Hall.  
J. M. GULE, J. H. ALLEN.  
P. S. Particular attention paid to re-  
pairing fine watches, such as chronometers  
and duplex; watch jewelry, etc.

**P. N. KNEELAND,**  
DEALER IN  
COOK, half and parlor stoves, Hardware  
and Cutlery, and manufacturer of Cop-  
per, tin, sheet iron and japanned ware, 81  
Woodward street, three doors above Con-  
gress street, Detroit. Repairing in the above  
line done on short notice, June, 1852. y

**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
AND  
**RUBBERS!**—NICHOLS & LEFAVOUR,  
No. 66, (old No. 118.) Jefferson Av-  
enue, having made large and extensive ad-  
ditions to their former stock of

**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
which enables us to say that we have one  
of the largest assortments of Boots, Shoes  
and Rubbers that can be found west of New  
York, all of which will be sold as cheap as  
can be found at any establishment in the  
State. Our Eastern Goods are made ex-  
pressly for our retail trade, and will be war-  
ranted to give entire satisfaction.

Boots and shoes of our own manu-  
facture. We shall at all times have a large  
assortment of men's calf, kip and goat  
**BOOTS**; all of which will be made of the  
best stock, and by the best workmen—  
All that it is necessary for us to say of our  
own work, is that we received the **FIRST**  
**PREMIUMS** on all kinds of work that we  
had at the State Fair!

**Water-proof Boots.**—We have a  
superior article of Long-Leg W. P. Boots,  
made expressly for Fishermen and Hunt-  
ers; also a large lot of Rubber boots of the  
first quality; all of which will be sold cheap,  
at the old stand of H. P. Baldwin, No. 166  
Jefferson avenue, Detroit. Dec. 8, 1852.

**NICHOLS & LEFAVOUR,**  
At Mr. Baldwin's old stand,  
4th door west of Woodward street,  
N. B.—Boots and Shoes made to order on

**BLACKSMITHING.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs  
the inhabitants of Gosport and the sur-  
rounding country, that he is now prepared to  
do the various kinds of work in his line of  
business, such as horse-shoeing, &c. &c., in  
good style and workmanship manner; and so-  
licits their public patronage.

**JOHN CHAMBERS.**  
Kingsville, May, 1851.

**A HEARSE.**  
THE subscriber would respectfully inform  
the inhabitants of Sandwich and Wind-  
sor, and the adjacent country, that he has  
erected a "funeral car" for the conveyance of  
the dead to the place of burial; and that he  
is prepared at all times to attend to all de-  
mands that may be made for the purposes  
indicated, for a suitable compensation.

Sandwich, Canada West, August 5, 1852.  
L. JOLLEBOIS.

**CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.**  
F. WETMORE, has on hand a very ex-  
tensive stock of Crockery, China, Glass-  
ware, Looking Glassware, Lamps, Britan-  
nia ware, silver plates, German silver and Japan  
wares, which he will sell at unusually low  
prices, at the old stand, 135 Jefferson avenue  
Detroit. June, 1852. n34v

**COTTON BATS,** (superior kind).—  
Heavy Brown Cotton's, Plaid Linseys,  
American Warp, A fresh supply at  
No. 1, CHEAPSIDE.

**Notice.**  
CAME into the neighborhood of the  
subscriber early last Spring, and now  
in the enclosure of George Griffith, Town-  
ship of Maidstone, Sandwich Street, a  
brindle steer with some white on his fore-  
head—appears to be three years old. But  
no particular marks have been discovered  
on said steer. The owner is requested to  
prove property, pay charges and take him  
away.  
GEO. GRIFFITH.  
January 1, 1853.

**DIVISION COURTS,** Essex and Lamb-  
ton.—1st. Division Sandwich, Mon-  
day, 28th February, 1853.  
Signed A. CHEWETT, J. C.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy  
as filed in this office. CHAS. BABY,  
Clerk Peace, U. C. E. & L.  
Clerk Peace office, Sandwich, 28th Dec.,  
1852.

**FARMER'S AGRICULTURAL**  
**WAREHOUSE!**—Seed, Grocery, and  
Provision Store, 62 Woodward Avenue,  
Detroit.

CHAS. L. BRISTOL, would announce  
to the Farmers of Canada West generally,  
that he is now receiving and opening at the  
above named establishment (Farmer's store)  
cradles, scythes, snaths, hay forks, manure do-  
hoes, 100 doz; rakes 100 doz, mops, 50  
doz clothes pounders, 75 doz comb brooms,  
100 boxes clothes pins, comb baskets, willow  
wagons and cradles, willow baskets; clothes  
hat, horse, and a great variety of brushes,  
brushes and brooms, table  
linens, cloth lines, and  
lines, fish do, wool  
do, of coil rope, cur-  
ry do, 30 doz zink and wood  
do, 40 doz wood pulis, 3 and 2  
hoop wash tubs and churns, long butter  
lades, butter stamps and spoons, door mats,  
Jute and grass, white wash brushes, paint  
brushes, manilla mats, flour pails, sugar  
boxes, knife boxes, barrel and half barrel  
covers, iron bound half bushels, and those  
not iron bound, short scrub brushes, lamp  
wick, twine and candle wick, ladies' satchels  
and children's rattles, cedar tubs, mouse  
traps, school baskets, cedar milk pails.

Also, the following:  
Bull rings, ox bells, axes, log chains, gar-  
den hoes, picks handled, hedge shears, gar-  
den trawls, bill hooks, pruning saws and  
chisels, spades and shovels, sickles, dog  
chains, buding knives, half axes and hatch-  
ets, potatoes forks.

Also, a choice and well-selected stock of  
**Family Groceries!**  
SUGARS—brown, white, and coffee sug-  
ars, molasses, and Stuart's syrup—teas,  
green and black, raisins, currants, cloves, in-  
digo, Cassia, starch, chocolate, pepper, sa-  
lem, lemon syrup, toilet soap, tooth soap, bar soap  
and sperm and tallow candles, rice, tobacco,  
Lillenthal's celebrated chewing and smok-  
ing tobacco, coffees, various kinds, ginger,  
mustard, peppers and spices, bar lead, shot  
and powder, pipes, matches, baking pow-  
ders, box and liquid blacking, cigars A No. 1.

**NUTS**—soft, and hard shell almonds,  
Brazil nuts, cocoa nuts, prunes, citron, pick-  
les, tomato catsup, Vermaceli, Macaroni,  
macoe, barley, nectar leaf, Tobacco.

Rock and a general assortment of the  
purest CANDLES constantly on hand.  
Garden and field seeds—choice kinds  
for the farmers and gardeners. 37y  
Detroit June 1851. CHAS. L. BRISTOL.

**BARKER & MABBITT,**  
**Tobaccoists,**  
No. 41 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.  
IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of  
Havana principle Cigars; manufac-  
turers of fine cut chewing tobacco, &c. &c.

**Tobacco List.**  
Extra Fine Cut Chewing, pr. lb. in bulk, in  
lb. papers, in hf. lb. in small "pouches," in  
lb. cans, in hf. lb. tin foil, Honey Dew Fine  
Cut, same assortment, same prices, Extra  
Smoking in bulk, pr. lb. 1 lb. papers, pr. doz.  
hf. lb.

Course smoking, in bulk, pr. lb. Cavenish  
and all kinds of Plug tobacco, pr. lb. California  
Gold Leaf put up in tin foil, pr. doz. Extra  
Cavenish, in tin foil, Macaboy Snuff, in cans,  
Cassia, Java and Java, Scotch Snuff in blad-  
ders, German Smoking Tobacco, Conroe Smok-  
ing in 1 lb. papers, pr. doz. Spanish Smoking  
pr. lb.

**CIGAR LIST.**  
Havana Cigars—IMPORTED.  
Price from \$2.50 to \$6.00.  
La Nueva Esperanza, La Firmeza, De Colon,  
Esperanza, La Iris, Mississippi Volunteers,  
Pantales Fanny Elselera, Regulas, A. Ortiz,  
A. O. E. Noreigas, Anagnanda, Cherokees, La  
Norma, Plantation La Luna, Sembranza, La  
Sol, Neptune, La Espagnola, Amazonia,  
Washington, Lord Byron, Werners, La Nor-  
mal, Ueues.

**PRINCIPLE CIGARS—IMPORTED.**  
Price from \$2.00 to \$4.00.  
Real De Vasa Eagle Principles, No. 1. Imported  
do No. 3. do Steamboat brand, No. 1. do do  
No. 2. Justo Sanz, imported, No. 1. do do  
No. 2.

The above brands are warranted to be genu-  
ine imported Cigars, and comprise all the  
choice brands.  
An extensive assortment of all kinds of Leaf  
Tobacco, selected with care, for the manu-  
facture of Cigars. Manufacturers are invited to  
call and examine and order for the same will  
be promptly attended to.

**BARKER & MABBITT** also manu-  
facture the following descriptions of Cigars:  
HAVANA, PANTELAS  
ENTUCKS  
and all Winter Trade  
ment of all the best and  
greatest cigars that can be found in  
any market—suitable for both Wholesale and  
Retail Trade.

Also an extensive assortment of imported  
Pipes, Boxes, Cigar Cases &c., &c.

**LAMPS! LAMPS!**  
SUITABLE for parlors, stores, and chur-  
ches. For sale by  
**JENNESS & MATHER,**  
Woodward avenue, Detroit.

**EMPIRE STATE MUTUAL**  
**HEALTH INSURANCE CO.**  
HAVING accepted the agency of the  
above Company, the subscriber would  
respectfully inform the inhabitants of Sand-  
wich and Essex county generally, who wish  
to avail themselves of its undoubted advan-  
tages by becoming members, that he is pre-  
pared to receive applications for member-  
ship. Explanations, &c. &c., given on in-  
quiry.

Sandwich, C. W., Oct. 28, 1852.  
A. C. MORTON, Agent,  
At Advertiser office.

**COTTON BATS,** (superior kind).—  
Heavy Brown Cotton's, Plaid Linseys,  
American Warp, A fresh supply at  
No. 1, CHEAPSIDE.

**WILLIAM McMULLIN,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,  
Amherstburg, C. W.

**J. A. Vervais, M. D.**  
**PHYSICIAN & Surgeon,** &c., may be  
consulted professionally at all hours, at  
his office, on Bedfordstreet, Sandwich.

**LEWIS HALL:**  
DEALER IN  
CLOCKS, watches, Jewelry and silver,  
and plated ware; public seal engraver.  
Watches repaired; corner opposite Michi-  
gan Exchange, Detroit. June 1852. y

**NEW APOTHECARY STORE,**  
Bedford Street, Sandwich.  
THE subscriber has just re-  
turned from the east, with an  
extensive and choice assort-  
ment of Medicines required as  
remedies for the diseases inci-  
dent to the Western country, to  
which he would invite public  
attention; respectfully solicit-  
ing the patronage of physicians  
and others who may stand in  
need of articles in his line.

As doses, potions, &c., carefully packed  
and defined by a practical physician, will  
be quite as acceptable to a prudent and dis-  
criminating public, as doses etc. are from less  
experienced hands, he hopes to receive a lib-  
eral share of patronage.

This stock of medicines being new and un-  
adulterated from exposure or otherwise, their  
efficiency is at least equal to any other simi-  
lar assortment in this section of country.

Besides the general assortment of medi-  
cines, the proprietor always keeps on hand  
the following drugs and patent medicines:  
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Sand's sar-  
saparilla, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild-cherry,  
and the Wild-cherry Heart-balm and syrup  
or the Pulmonic syrop; Dr. Gsgood's chol-  
agogue, Indian chologogue by A. Reynolds;  
P. S. Fanche's Grecian Fancherion drops  
for Ague; Radway's Ready Relief; Simo-  
nean Sarsaparilla, Moffat's celebrated Phos-  
phorus Bitters and pills; Murray's Fluid Mag-  
nesia; Dr. Fowler's extract of wild straw-  
berry; Sir Astley Cooper's pills; Dr. Sand's  
Oriental Pills. Winer's chamomile Pills.  
Dalley's Pain extractor; Dr. Gaiden's worm  
tea or Clorokere Indian worm-killer; patent  
soap for removing spots and stains on cotton,  
woolen or silk; Hamilton rat and mouse kil-  
ler; Darby's Arabian heave remedy; Peleg  
White's salivert poor-man's plaster, Row-  
and's maceaser Oil, D. J. Pett's Eyesalve;  
Radway's Medicated soap, excellent to re-  
move salt rheum, ring worm &c. &c.; hulled  
oil superfine clarified Castor Oil, B. A.  
Fahnestock's Vermifuge, genuine Opodil-  
doe, Poudre a la violette Lady's arrow root,  
Godfrey's cordial, Ayer's cherry pectoral,  
C. W. Merchant's gargling Oil, hair oil, rose  
oil; truss; Dr. Rousseau's magnetic powder  
to kill rats and mice. All kinds of Essen-  
ces, Also, school and Prayer Books are  
kept on hand. Also the best kinds of Perfu-  
meries, such as Lubin, Vanilla, &c. &c.;—  
genuine Madagascar, hair oil, Olondige's co-  
lumbia Balm for restoring the hair.

Sandwich, 3d June, 1852. n34v2y  
J. A. VERRAIS.

**NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH**  
**DRY GOODS**  
ESTABLISHMENT—Just opened, cor-  
ner of Congress street and Woodward  
Avenue, Detroit; where you can find the  
greatest bargains in

Dress Silks,  
Printed Velvets,  
Gala Plaids,  
Irish Linen,  
Sheetings, &c.,  
Shawls,  
Delaines,  
Calicoes,  
Blankets,  
Merinos,  
Cashmires,  
Ginghams,  
Flannels.

Also a large assortment of new BON-  
NETS and RIBBONS, imported direct,  
and will be sold at such prices as will as-  
tonish the "natives."

Remember the corner Store.  
JOHN R. ELLIS,  
Proprietor.

N. B.—Home-made Socks and Mit-  
tens wanted.

**HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.**  
T. H. ARMSTRONG would re-  
spectfully tender his sincere thanks to  
all his customers and friends from  
Canada, for their liberal patronage  
of his

assortment, and endeavor to sell, at  
satisfactory prices, and as low as can be  
purchased west of New York city.

Also umbrellas, canes, gloves, suspenders,  
cravats, &c.

Any size of hat or cap made to order,  
customers sending the size, in inches round  
the biggest part of the head, can be fitted to  
a nicety.

All orders thankfully received and  
promptly attended to.  
Orders, T. H. ARMSTRONG,  
No. 58 Woodward Avenue,  
Detroit.

**For Sale Cheap.**  
A FARM of excellent Land near Belle  
River, in the township of Maidstone,  
fronting on Lake St. Clair, and on the line  
of the G. W. Railroad, containing 120  
acres—70 acres of which is cleared and in  
a good state of cultivation. There are on it  
a good farm house and out-houses, a barn  
with thrashing machine attached, and the  
other conveniences of a snug farm.

Also the N. & L. No. 5, east side River  
Aux Pucies, in Maidstone—69 acres—20  
acres cleared with house and other suitable  
improvements—5 acres of Fall wheat sown.  
This lot is within half a mile of the G. W.  
R. R. Line. For particulars as to both, apply  
to the subscriber, at his office in  
Windsor. JOHN O'CONNOR, Jr.,  
Windsor, 8th December, 1852. n7v3

**SANDWICH**  
**Cabinet Ware Rooms!**  
Opposite the County Register's Office.  
The Cabinet ware rooms of the sub-  
scriber in Sandwich, may be found a  
general assortment of furniture made of the  
best materials, in the latest styles, and by  
the most skillful workmen. Any and every de-  
scription of articles in any line made to order  
on short notice, and on reasonable terms—  
The public are respectfully invited to call and  
examine articles and prices, before purchas-  
ing elsewhere. S. LASSALINE,  
Sandwich, 29th April, 1852.

**C. P. WOODRUFF,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,  
Iron, steel, nails, glass, tin plate, copper and  
sheet-iron, zinc, chaf, coldage, anvils,  
vices, stoves, and 1 flow-ware—  
Also, carpenters' and coop-  
ers' tools—  
71 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Oppo-  
site the Presbyterian Church.

**NEW YORK** cheap Jewelry store, No  
55 Woodward avenue, Detroit.  
L. P. Durkee & Co., successors to H. B.  
Marsh, wholesale and retail dealers in  
watches, clocks, jewelry, and fancy goods,  
have just received and opened a splendid  
assortment of gold and silver watches, sil-  
ver-ware, jewelry, clocks, and fancy goods,  
which will be sold cheaper than the cheap-  
est. Watches and clocks repaired and  
warranted.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING!**  
**GREAT OPENING OF THE**  
**Boston Clothes Warehouse,**  
114 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.  
THE "big gun" has been fired, announcing  
to the entire world, a new era in the Cloth-  
ing Business. Cheap system triumphant!  
Our motto is,  
'great sales and small profits.'

The proprietors of this extensive estab-  
lishment, respectfully inform the citizens  
and the public at large, that they have made  
extensive stock of ready-  
made clothing.

That is, never to be undersold by any house  
in the Union. Our stock embraces a large  
and desirable assortment, consisting of coats  
of every style, kind and quality; sacks, sack-  
ets, including the celebrated Cass and Kos-  
suth envelope. Pants of French doe skin,  
Cassimere in fancies, vests of all grades  
and descriptions; together with a full assort-  
ment of finishing goods.

Wholesale Merchants,  
that their interests would be greatly ad-  
vanced, by examining our extensive stock,  
before going east, or purchasing elsewhere.  
Remember 114 Jefferson Avenue; Branch  
of Gothic Hall, Buffalo. April 23, '52. y  
WM. CARLAND & CO.

**PATENT MEDICINES**  
FOR SALE AT THE SANDWICH DRUG STORE  
THE Undersigned has always on hand  
Dr. Wistar's celebrated Pectoral Cherry  
Balsam. Dr. Osgood's Chologogue—  
Reynold's Chologogue. Sand's and Town-  
send's Sarsaparilla.

J. A. VERRAIS.

**GLASS-WARE.**  
A LARGE stock of Glass-Ware, suitable  
for private families, hotels, and drug-  
gists' use.

JENNESS & MATHER.

**NOTICE.**  
ANY person taking any earth or gravel  
from any of the streets in the town of Sand-  
wich, or roads leading thereto, without per-  
mission from the road master, will be pros-  
ecuted as the law directs.

THOS. WOODBRIDGE,  
Councillor for the Town of Sandwich,  
Sandwich, N. B. 3, 1852 7v3

**First and Last Call.**  
CIRCUMSTANCES have caused the  
subscriber to notify those indebted to  
him by notes, over due, or any other ac-  
count, to call and settle the same immedi-  
ately, or to look out for squalls.

He would also intimate that his stock of  
Groceries is of a superior description, pur-  
chased in a British market, and will be sold  
low for cash.

The DRY GOODS department has been  
much curtailed of late, yet many staple and  
fancy Goods may be had at reasonable rates.

EDWIN WATSON.  
December 9th, 1852. 7v8

**For the Spring Trade**  
**HILL'S.**  
GREAT inducements to the country and  
city trade will be offered at HILL'S  
new Drug and Grocery Store, a few doors  
below the Michigan Exchange, Jefferson  
Avenue, Detroit. To those buying for cash  
or approved paper, we would advise to call  
and examine goods and prices before mak-  
ing their purchases, as our motto will be,  
small profits and quick returns. The stock  
now in store consists in part of the follow-  
ing articles:

**SUGARS.**—20 bbls powdered and  
crushed sugar. 20 bbls P sugar; 25 do  
Muscovado sugar; 10 boxes Havana do.—  
50 bbls coffee sugar; 10 boxes loaf do.

**MOLASSES.**—20 hbls P Molasses  
10 do, muscovado do. 10 hbls sugar  
house syrup. 25 bbls Cuba Molasses.

**COFFEE.**—50 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do.  
Java do. 50 bags Laguira coffee; 100  
boxes do.

**TOBACCO.**—20 boxes smoking, 8's; 15  
do. do. 5's; 25 bbls smoking tobacco; 50  
doz fine cut do.

**FRUIT.**—100 boxes M R raisins; 52  
20 Layer do. 20 bags nuts, assorted; 50  
jars Prunes; 50 boxes cluster raisins; 10 do  
citron; 3 casks currants; 25 boxes of  
prunes.

**OILS.**—20 bbls linseed oil, Eng.; 15  
do. do. do. 10 do. 10 do. Tanager oil; 10  
bbls Winter whale oil; 3 casks solar sperm  
do.; 15 bbls lard oil.

**TEAS.**—half chests Y H tea; 20 do. O  
H do. 25 hlf chests black tea; 20 do. do.  
Hyson skin tea.

**SPICES.**—20 bags pepper, 10 do  
spice, 100 mats cassia, kegs ginger, 25 bxs  
ground spice, 5 tierces rice, 10 boxes sperm  
candles, 150 lbs No. 1 nutmegs, 100 lbs  
cloves, 50 boxes pepper sauce, 100 do bar  
soap, 50 do star candles, 100 do tallow  
do.

**SUNDRIES.**—30 quintals codfish, 10  
bbls mackerel, 20 half do 20 qr. do, 50  
bbls dye wood, 5 do copers, 10 alum, 150  
boxes starch, 3 do chocolate, 2 do prepared  
cocoa, 1 bale root ginger, 20 boxes lemon  
syrup, 10 do fine pine, 10 do 2 cases liq-  
uors, 2 casks madder, 100 doz matches, 200  
do blacking; 100 doz black and blue ink,  
500 boxes assorted window glass, 200 box  
herring, 100 doz bed cords, 50 bbls rosin,  
24 do tar, 1 case indigo, 100 bags shot, 200  
M percussion caps, 200 pounds ground  
mustard, 200 boxes fancy soap, 100 doz  
brooms, 50 do pails, extra lemon, do va-  
nilla, 100 boxes pipes, 50 M choice cigars,  
200 reams wrapping paper, 25 do 1 cap do,  
20 do letter do.

**REMOVAL.**—HILL'S Drug and  
Grocery store is removed to the new store  
a few doors below the Michigan Exchange,  
on Jefferson Avenue, where goods will be  
sold at reduced prices.

**Groceries.**  
**RICHARD H. HALL,**  
WHOLESALE GROCER, AND DEALER IN  
**WEST INDIA**  
**GOODS.**  
No. 85, Woodward Avenue—2 doors south  
of Odd Fellows' Hall,  
DETROIT.

Among his stock may be found  
250 chests Y. H. & O. H. Tea,  
75 bbls P. R. & N. O. Sugar,  
30 boxes W. W. Loaf Sugar,  
20 barrels crushed Sugar,  
40 hbls Molasses,  
250 bags Rio, Laguira & Java Coffee,  
65 boxes S. & B. 16c. Cav. Tobacco,  
250 boxes M. R. Raisins,  
150 boxes Herring,  
100 boxes Pipes,  
150 boxes mould Candles,  
40 boxes Sperm Candles,  
60 barrels Lamp Oil,  
300 reams wrapping Paper.

Also,  
The largest assortment of

**Wines and Liquors**  
ever offered in this market; together with  
all articles usually kept by Grocers—all of  
which will be sold low for cash or approved  
paper.

N. B. The highest price in cash paid  
for Flour, Flax seed, Timothy Seed, &c. &c.  
ALSO—Agent for Windsor's Patent Sal-  
tander SAFES. 10y

**Price Reduced**  
**FOR**  
**PIQUETTE'S**  
**SUPERIOR**  
**GOLD PENS,**  
**DIAMOND POINTED.**

\$1.50 FOR PEN AND SILVER HOLDER.  
PERSONS in want of a fine finished Gold  
pen with a smooth point, will find a large  
assortment to select from, at the manufac-  
tory, 117 Jefferson Avenue, slate colored front.  
Damaged Pens repointed. Medium  
50 cents, Engrossing 75 cents. Also, Watch  
Repairing, such as Chronometers, Duplex,  
Anchors, Patent Levers, Lapine and Common  
Watches, cleaned and repaired by skillful  
workmen. Also, a good stock of Watches,  
Jewelry and Silver Ware, at reduced prices.  
Detroit, 1851.

Wanted on subscription to the Ad-  
vocate, WOOD, Butter, Lard, Pork, Beef &c

**HOLD YOUR HORSES**  
And just step in at  
**YATES' CLOTHING HALL,**  
No. 129 Jefferson Avenue, Glover's old  
stand, next door below A. C. McGraw &  
Co.'s shoe store, at the sign of the red coat,  
where you will find piles of new spring and  
summer goods, and such prices as will not  
fail to please. Our motto is small profits,  
quick sales, and no charge to show our  
goods. We, therefore, respectfully invite  
the attention of the citizens of Detroit, its  
vicinity, and all others in want of goods, to  
our entire new stock, which in point of  
quality, make, style, and price, cannot be  
surpassed by any other establishment—here  
or elsewhere. Goods at wholesale, at New  
York and Boston prices. Particular atten-  
tion paid to this department, and all orders  
filled with promptness and despatch, thus  
saving those in the trade the difference of  
transportation, and other expenses. Gen-  
tlemen's furnishing goods of every descrip-  
tion. We deem it useless to enumerate ar-  
ticles or prices, as our assortment will, at  
all times, be kept full and complete, embrac-  
ing every article in our line, adapted to  
all seasons and occasions, to furnish or  
replenish a gentleman's wardrobe. A gen-  
eral assortment of boys' clothing, and very  
cheap. All goods manufactured by us, and  
expressly for this market, and as to prices,  
our long experience and facilities for pur-  
chasing and manufacturing are such that  
we do not fear comparison with any un-  
der-sold by a  
man.

So forth you  
We've goods  
Among our as-  
Goods to fit, and please and mind.  
Us on hand, and always willing.  
To sell our goods and make a shilling;  
So hold your horses when you come this  
We shall be glad to see you any day. I say,  
N. B.—Remember 129, Jeff. Av., Do-  
etroit, next door below McGraw's shoe store,  
at the sign of the red coat. Head quarters  
and manufacturing depot, Mammoth Hall,  
Utica, N. Y. Branches at Utica, Syracuse,  
Ithaca, Cleveland, and Detroit.  
Detroit, April, 1852. YATES.

**B. J. PALMER & Co.,**  
SUCCESSORS TO HICKS, PALMER & Co.,  
DEALERS IN  
BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN  
**DRY GOODS**  
AND STAPLE GROCERIES  
No. 128 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT.  
J. B. PALMER, J. J. BENTINAT, H. S. ROBE

**C. McDowell & Co.**  
Dealers in  
groceries, provi-  
sions, wines, liquors, and  
country produce; wholesale  
and retail, Union Block, Jeff-  
erson Avenue, between Cass and First  
streets. 50 bbls Ohio Whiskey just re-  
ceived. 5 tons of saleratus at manufacturers  
prices.

**RAYMOND & NALL**  
DEALERS IN  
**DRY GOODS**  
**CARPETING**  
**FLOOR OIL CLOTH,**  
**Feathers, Paper Hangings,**  
**FURNISHING GOODS**  
MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit.  
W. A. RAYMOND,  
JAMES NALL, Jr.

**DETROIT DRUG STORE.**  
No. 85 Woodward Avenue.  
HENRY W. NALL has on hand, and is  
continually receiving new supplies of  
pure Drugs and Medicines, groceries, paints,  
and oils, perfumery, confectionaries, patent  
medicines, and every variety of articles usu-  
ally kept by Druggists; to all of which he  
would respectfully call the attention of those



# THE CANADA ADVERTISER

## AND ESSEX ADVOCATE.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A. C. MORTON, PUBLISHER.

SANDWICH, C. W., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1853.

VOL. III.—NO. 15—WHOLE NO. 119.

**DIVISION COURTS**, for Essex and Lambton.—2d. Division, Amherstburg, March 17th, 1853; 3d. Division, Kingsville, March 21st, 1853; 4th. Division, Colchester, March 19th, 1853.

Signed A. CHEWETT, J. O.  
I Certify the foregoing to be a true copy as filed in this office. CHAS. BABY, Clerk Peace, U. C. E. & L. Clerk Peace office, Sandwich, 26th Jan., 1853.

### MONTREAL STORE, WINDSOR

Dennis Ouellette  
HAS the pleasure of announcing that he has now on hand the largest, most splendid and cheapest stock of

### DRY GOODS

ever brought into these counties—among which may be found Hosiery, De laines, Gile de Naples, Glacia silks, satin shawls, cashmere shawls, and parasols.

### DRESS GOODS.

In plain, watered and figured, black and colored silks, satins, Torgues, plain and printed Muslins, black and colored barges, Norwich crapes, Chambrays' Cotton cloth, lustrous, alpacas, Orleans, Colburn cloth, gala plates, Tartans, and Jersey Linds, &c. &c., in magnificent variety.

### STAPLE GOODS!

Paisley, Munich, French shawls, lace goods, printed Orleans, ginghams in great variety, striped flannels, white do., factory cotton, tickings, towellings, prints, all new patterns.

### Flannels.

### SUPERFINE BROADS

cassimeres, dookings, Tweeds, sattinets, Moleskins and Velveteens, Hosiery, Haberdashery, etc. etc.

### GROCERIES.

### And Fancy Goods!

A full and complete assortment of choice Groceries; also a large assortment of

### HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

very low for cash!

His stock of Hardware will be very complete, and as it is impossible to enumerate in an advertisement, he only solicits a call, believing as he does that all will be satisfied with the quality and prices of his articles.

### GOODS BY WHOLESALE.

The highest price paid for Hides, Cord wood wanted. Liberal advances on Cash.

MONTREAL STORE, WINDSOR.  
November 6, 1851.

### GEORGE WINTER.

WOULD respectfully tender his thanks to his numerous Canadian customers and the public generally, for their liberal and friendly patronage these two years past, and would now call their attention to his enlarged and improved assortment of hats and caps, at his old stand in the Young Men's Hall, near the Biddle House, and the St. Charles Hotel. Also, to his new store, under the National Hotel, recently opened, where will be found an excellent variety of Fashionable Goods in his line.

GEO. WINTER.

### B. REYARD,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Bedford street, Sandwich; would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Sandwich and its vicinity, that he is now in receipt of the latest Paris, London and New-York Fashions, and prepared to make up every style of gentlemen's and youths' wearing apparel, such as coats, over-coats, vests, and pantaloons, either in accordance with fashion, or as may be desired, in a neat and serviceable manner. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

Shop nearly opposite Langton's Hotel. January 20, 1853. n13v3

### Furs at Cost.

J. & J. DOUGALL will dispose of the balance of their stock of Fur Caps, Muffs, Victorines, Boas, Gaunlets, &c. at cost. Those wishing a first-rate article cheaper than ever offered before, had better call at once before they are all gone.

Windsor 14 Jan. 1853. n13-4f

### J. A. VERRAUX, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, &c. &c. May be consulted professionally at all hours at his residence, in Bedford street Sandwich.

18th Nov. 1850. 1yn7

### EMPIRE STATE MUTUAL

### HEALTH INSURANCE CO.

HAVING accepted the agency of the above Company, the subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Sandwich and Essex county generally, who wish to avail themselves of its undoubted advantages by becoming members, that he is prepared to receive applications for membership. Explanations, &c. &c. given on inquiry.

Sandwich, C. W., Oct. 28, 1852.

A. C. MORTON, Agent, At Advertiser's office.

### FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscriber, has just received from the East an extensive assortment of fresh articles in the above line, among which may be found in part the following:

Tea, Coffee, sugar, Molasses,

rice, spice, pepper, nutmegs, ginger, cinnamon, raisins, figs, candy, etc. All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or produce.

T. OVERTON, Sandwich, 2d June, 1852.

### TO THE MEMORY OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

On the ratification of his last great measure by the vote of the house of Commons, Nov. 1852.

They laid the Great Man to his sleep  
With silent obsequies,  
And only kinsmen round to weep,  
As when a peasant dies,  
No splendid pageant graced the bier,  
But a great people's heart was near—

The people that with tearful gaze  
Looked to thy dying bed,  
And fondly caught hope's flickering rays.  
And when the last had fled,  
Wept, from the cottage to the throne,  
For wisdom lost and glory gone.

Sadly they laid thee in the ground,  
Half doubtful of thy fame;  
And hated dogged thy name.  
But now the sunlight bursts the gloom  
And gilds the patriot's hallowed tomb.

Truth has trod down foul Calumny,  
Thy honour's cause is won,  
And English hearts are beating high  
At sight of justice done;  
E'en hatred's self must bang the head  
In sullen homage to the Dead.

The Slanderer toiled with Jewish hate  
To rack thy soul with lies,  
And saw thee in the fierce debate  
"Confused and suffering" rise—  
"Suffering"—but every noble heart  
In that high suffering claimed its part.

And in thy fortune's darkest hour,  
When friends and followers fled,  
When triumph crowned the slanderer's power,  
And honour's hope was dead,  
Alone, to rancour's gleaming eye,  
Thou sat'st—but England's love was by.

Trained by the light for his creed  
Against the right to stand,  
Great Justice marked thee for her need  
And took thee by the hand,  
And drew thee on through rugged ways  
To glorious pain and deathless praise.

Thy last deep doubt was cast away,  
Thy last long bend was given;  
And since that great and crowning day  
All else is twice forgiven:  
Your names again on earth may twine,  
As Canning's spirit welcomes thine.

Too late revealed, too early left,  
In Freedom's dying hour—  
Were but thy mind to England left,  
In vain the skies might lower.  
But now the feeblest must be seen,  
Where thy majestic power had been.

Perchance had Europe owned thy rule  
In that delicious day,  
Thy wisdom, won her kings to school,  
Had made her crowds, obey,  
And led the march of equal laws,  
And saved the wreck of Freedom's cause.

But all that thou could'st give, is given,  
The fount of hatred sealed,  
Oppression from fair England driven,  
The land's divisions healed.  
England is one—let despots rave;  
The tyrant shall not tread thy grave.

Scarce noted is thy place of rest,  
No gorgeous tomb is thine—  
But the fair isle thy wisdom blest  
Shall form thy martyr's shrine.  
To sleep amid a rescued land—  
Who would not die for grave as grand!

We bore the partner of thy life  
In triumph to his home,  
The Hero of the Battle Strife,  
With banner, trump, and drum.  
Inured in martial pomp he lies—  
But thine were silent victories.

The work of justice bravely wrought  
With sacrifice of all  
That honor's toil through life had brought,  
Ambition's glorious fall—  
These were thy trophies—trophies true  
As the red wreath of Waterloo.

Shine out amid the great of yore,  
The statesman's guiding star—  
No mist to dim thy lustre more,  
No doubts thy fame to mar.  
While Clatham's land is great and free  
Her proudest page shall tell of thee.

\* See Life of Lord George Bentinck, p. 271.

\* See Life of Lord George Bentinck, p. 201.

### Miscellaneous.

A lawyer in the District of Columbia having wearied the court by a long and dull argument, his colleague respectfully suggested to him the expediency of bringing it to a close. The lawyer angrily replied, "I will speak as long as I please, sir."

"You have spoken much longer than you please, already," retorted his companion.

"Feller citizens," said a candidate for Congress, recently, somewhere out West, "Feller citizens, you are well aware that I never went to school but three times in my life, and that was a night school. Two nights the teacher didn't come and the other night I hadn't any candle!"

The first choice seat of Kate Hayes's concert brought \$1100.

TIME IS MONEY.  
An Albany correspondent mentions a rather singular circumstance which recently happened in that ancient city. Deacon B— and Deacon C— called, in the course of their parochial duty, upon a young and interesting lady of their flock, who was confined to her bed and room by severe illness. Having been conducted by the young lady's mother to her apartment, both deacons asked divers and sundry questions. At length Deacon B— said "Deacon C—, will you lead in prayer?"

"No, brother B—," he replied, "I will hear you first, if you are willing." B— was willing, and the twin kneeled down. Deacon C—, in the meantime, had knelt in front of a wash-stand looking-glass, and, to pass away the time, took up a comb and brush, and during the exercise, proceeded to comb and brush his hair— Ill as she was, the poor invalid said it was as much as she could possibly do to avoid laughing out in meeting.—Statesman.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We have heard that on Saturday night last a teamster named Mackay, of this town, was returning from Hamilton, when a short distance east of the Cheeked Sheds, his team was suddenly stopped by three men, who called to Mackay to come down off the load, which he did. They then felled him to the ground, and while he was stunned by the fall or the blow, cut off his trousers' pockets. As soon as Mackay came to his senses, feeling a cudge at his side, he seized it and gave one of his assailants such a blow as to fall him. He then jumped up and knocked down a second one also. The third one, seeing this, took to his heels and fled. Mackay's horses, having started off in a fright, he pursued them, leaving the villains to enjoy their plunder, which was nothing but two empty pockets, for fortunately for Mackay, in consequence of the severity of the weather, he had put on two pairs of trousers, and what money and valuables he had about him were in the under pair.—Woodstock Progress.

A FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—A fire engine propelled and worked by steam, has been put in successful operation in Cincinnati.— Steam can be raised in five minutes, sufficient to throw up six streams of water to the top of the highest building.

A large portion of the city of Shasta was destroyed by fire on the 28th of November. Loss \$100,000.

LOS MONTEZ has turned up again, down south where she has just been slapping a theatrical-manager's face. It is now reported that she is about to marry again, and that the happy man is a former member of Congress from a southern State.

Punch says a man who goes to church to chew and spit tobacco upon the floor, ought to be taken by the head and heels, and used as a mop.

MELANCHOLY.—A most sad and distressing event took place last night in the family of H. D. Newcomb, Esq., one of the most respected and prominent citizens. His wife, a very benevolent and estimable lady, while laboring under temporary derangement of mind, produced by recent sickness, had taken her four children to the attic, and threw them out of the window to the pavement below. Ernest, a boy about five years of age, was killed instantly, and the smallest, a little girl, was in a dying condition at 11 o'clock last night. The other two children, though greatly injured, are in a fair way of recovery.—Louisville Courier, Dec. 22nd.

The London correspondent of a Scotch paper gives some interesting information respecting two or three of the most noted members of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli, in his plush waist-coat, has an anxious, wasted appearance, and Lord John Russell has not improved upon your Highland pastures. Macaulay's bilious look is also a shade paler, and his punchy firm set figure has lost at least a stone or two in weight. The reelection of the Speaker was an act of something more than formal etiquette; it was a mark of cordial respect and affection. I may remark that Lord Brougham is looking remarkably well. He is running about, every where, as active as he was thirty years since, he appears to be constantly brimful of jokes and observations which he fires off on all sides.

An impression prevails in naval circles that two more Arctic Expeditions will be sent out this spring; one to Smith's and Jones Sound, and the other to Behring's Straits. The Morning Herald, however, discredits it.

A Committee appointed to inquire into the merits of the Western harbours of Ireland, for the Transatlantic Steamers have presented their report to Parliament; contents not yet known.

The Ladies of Leeds have taken up the slavery question warmly, and voted an address on the subject.

A meeting of American Ladies lately held in Milan, in Italy, Mrs. Catharine Howard in the chair, Miss Jane Grey, Secretary, have sent a spirited reply to the Duchess of Sutherland's Committee, suggesting that English ladies have reforms to accomplish at home, before extending their philanthropy to America.

SIR WM. MOLESWORTH'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.  
To the Electors of the Borough of South-wark.  
GENTLEMEN.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me to the office of First Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings; therefore according to the laws and constitution of the country, my seat in Parliament has become vacant, and you will have again to exercise your right of choosing a representative. I ask you to exercise that right in my favour, and to express your approbation of my appointment by re-electing me.

I have accepted office with pleasure, because I think that as an Englishman who has made politics the chief study of his life, it is a worthy and becoming object of ambition to obtain by honorable means the power of serving his sovereign and his country. My object in taking office is to aid in giving practical effect to those principles of political science, which I believe to be wise, just and beneficial, to which I have adhered during a Parliamentary career of nearly twenty years, and which have thrice already gained for me the distinguished honour of being one of the members for the Borough—I mean the principles of Free Trade, religious liberty and equality, rational progress and reform, and Colonial self-government.

In the acceptance of office I have become the colleague of men of enlightened understandings, liberal opinions, acknowledged ability, great Parliamentary experience, and distinguished administrative talent. Between my colleagues and myself there exists a general agreement as to the way in which the affairs of this country ought to be conducted in these critical times. That general agreement of opinion, will, I believe, enable us to act cordially in honest practical concert for the benefit of our country.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.  
WM. MOLESWORTH.  
87, Eaton-place, Dec. 27.

LOVE FREEK.—One thing is very noteworthy in connection with the election of Aberdeen to the Premiership of the British Ministry. He is the first Prime Minister who has not been a member of the Church of England, since the expulsion of James II. from the throne and the restoration of Protestant ascendancy by the revolution of 1688. His Lordship professes the faith of his forefathers, and is a member of the Presbyterian church of Scotland.

Mr. Hoalde, Lord Mayor's husband, is not drowned as reported at Lisbon.

Wiston Trowbridge is approved as U. S. Consul at Madrid.

Wm. Seymour is appointed Consul at Montevideo.

The Rev. W. Higgins, R. C. Bishop of Armagh, Ireland, died lately.

Earl of St. Germain's has been inaugurated as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A Good Customer.—An Irish gentleman being repeatedly solicited by a wine merchant to give him the benefit of his custom, wrote to him to the following effect: "My dear sir, I am not rich enough to pay for wine myself, but shall be very happy to serve you in any other way. If you will send a list of your customers, I will see what I can do to cultivate their acquaintance."

With deep grief we record the death of John Fraser, Esquire, Agent of the Montreal Bank at London. While driving out on Wednesday evening of last week on the Goderich road, his carriage came in contact with a heavy wagon and was upset. Mr. Fraser was thrown on his head and an injury to his spine caused his death two hours afterwards.

The sad event cast a gloom over the whole town when it became known. No man could hold a higher place in public estimation than Mr. Fraser did in London. A good business man, an enlightened citizen, and a devoted Christian, his hand was in every good work, his aid ready in every effort of philanthropy. Mr. Fraser's piety was so manifest in his earnest, practical life, that all men confessed it. The deepest sympathies of the public are with Mrs. Fraser and her family in the sad bereavement she has so suddenly sustained.

(Toronto Globe, 26th ult.)

LOVE FREEK.—A scene slightly bordering on the tragic was witnessed in a boarding house in New York, on Friday evening last. A young man in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., was conversing with a lady whom he had called upon, when a "friend" who had called for the same purpose, came up behind and stabbed him in the neck, hand and breast, from sheer jealousy. And yet the lady in question is said to be the wife of a popular Boston author!

CHOLERA.—Cholera is now prevailing in Charleston South Carolina. Many fatal cases have occurred.

Information has been received that the Government has sanctioned the Port Hope Railroad. The stock now subscribed amounts to £80,000. Tenders for the contracts are immediately to be advertised for. No doubt now exists that this railroad will go on.—Globe.

### RAILWAY MOVEMENTS.

A corps of Engineers have been at work some days back, on the line of the Great Western Railway in our neighborhood.—The Hamilton Spectator says: it is intended to prosecute the work at once from this port to London, and we presume from present appearances that our cotemporary is correct. We understand that Capt. Strachan, and Mr. Shanly Chief Engineer of the Toronto and Sarnia Railway are expected here in a few days on business, connected with that Company. They wish to ascertain how far the local municipalities may be inclined to assist, by taking stock, and purpose as we are informed to make some arrangement with the Michigan Northern company about the constructions of that road.

Lambton Shield.

### THE NEW PREMIER.

Though the name of the Earl of Aberdeen is one of great public familiarity, it is no detractor from the noble Premier's general character, and his probable future usefulness, to say, that except on questions relating to foreign policy, and one Irish subject, his opinions are perfectly known. The heartiness with which the noble earl, since 1845, accepted Free-trade views and legislation, has, indeed, thrown an atmosphere of considerable liberality about his recent conduct and supposed views; the infrequency with which he has obtruded his opinions on other matters upon the attention of Parliament has exempted him from any serious present difficulties and embarrassments, such as the activity of other public men have involved them in. The suavity and courtesy of his manners have lately rendered him generally accessible to intelligent and informed men of all parties; and the favour and confidence manifested towards him on more than one occasion by the court, where character and capacity are very carefully estimated and properly appreciated, bespeak for Lord Aberdeen a respectful and attentive consideration in his new and more elevated position. Still, it is important at this crisis not entirely to overlook the past; for at Lord Aberdeen's age, not even a Prime Minister can start afresh, as if all behind were a tabula rasa.

The first peculiarity that occurs in his Lordship's somewhat extended career is not of very encouraging character. Not only has Lord Aberdeen never been a member of the popular branch of the Legislature, and never learnt from its experience what nothing else can teach a Minister; but from his social situation, and the particular department of public affairs in which his Lordship has hitherto been exclusively employed—Lord Aberdeen is not a statesman of popular sympathies. He has never been wanting of late years in good sense, moderation, and candour; but, on the other hand, he has never been much distinguished by generosity, fervor, or zeal. Lord Aberdeen is cold, phlegmatic, austere, and logically severe. He is honest and just, but he is aristocratic and reserved—right-minded, and on emergencies not deficient in courage, but slow and inflexible; occasionally, too, his firmness has assumed the air of obstinacy, and has become even passionate. To the Commons House of Parliament Lord Aberdeen is consequently but little known; his confidence is a plant of slow growth; and there Lord Aberdeen can personally neither expect nor hope for any enthusiasm in the support he will need and solicit.

The next point in Lord Aberdeen's past life is that, hitherto, he has always been a Tory—one of the most enlightened, sensible, and temperate of his party certainly; but, nevertheless, not merely a Tory, but a chief amongst Tories. It is very true he adhered to Sir Robert Peel in commercial policy, and received the departing applause of that great man. But it is not to be forgotten that in those mighty events which disturbed Europe subsequently to the latest of the French Revolutions,—and which for a while begot hopes of continental freedom,—Lord Aberdeen lapsed into advocacy of Absolutist principles and pretensions,—gave encouragement to Absolutist arms and severities,—and never uttered a single recorded sentence worthy of an English Liberal. Subsequently, too, on the formation of the Derby Cabinet, he openly expressed his strong desire to be able, on Conservative grounds, to give it his support. And it was but the other day Lord Derby, in reproaching him for fomenting divisions in his ranks, claimed him as a member of that powerful combination, whose avowed mission is now to "resist the progress of democracy." All this must render the Liberals especially cautious at present; for what is wanted is a Government, hearty, sincere, and intelligent in liberality. Nor can it be overlooked that Lord Aberdeen, though never cultivating popular regard, has been equally indifferent to royal and court attractions. This under the reign of so constitutional a Sovereign as

### Queen Victoria may be no very serious defect in the general character of her Ministers; but Lord Aberdeen has served other monarchs of very different dispositions.—

He obtained from Louis Philippe praise and patronage, which have always formed, in public estimation, a blot on his character, his understanding, and his policy. He repaid faith in, and subserved the purposes of that King,—to whose selfishness the greater part of our European misfortunes is directly attributable. This reminiscence, again, is not encouraging.

Lord Aberdeen's past life,—though not at all an inactive one,—is also remarkable for so complete an abstinence from interference in all domestic questions, except three, and those now settled, that the predominant feeling as to what he will do in power is a curiosity, not unalleviated by anxiety. Two-and-twenty years ago he was resolutely if not violently, opposed to the Reform Bill; yet now there is some reason to hope that he is favorable to the extension of the suffrage. Lord Aberdeen, is not therefore, a statesman on whom all experience is thrown away. He has shown that he can follow in the wake of more powerful minds than his own. But now the question is, has he such resources of power within himself as to fit him to lead and direct a policy of progress? Departmental experience has drawbacks of its own,—and a mind and a life devoted to diplomacy,—a hitherto exclusive consideration of a nation's internal affairs,—and the easy and uncontrolled direction of the Foreign office, can hardly promote that universality of knowledge of our inner life and wants, on whom alone a Prime Minister can found either his fame or public welfare.

Nevertheless, Lord Aberdeen has shown on more than one recent occasion that he is not deficient in large and liberal views on some important subjects; and has exhibited a great reliance on his own sense of what was right and true.

In Lord Aberdeen—for the first time since the revolution of 1688—we shall have a Premier who is not a member of the Church of England. Junius's Duke of Grafton was, indeed, a Socinian in religious opinions. Unlike him, however, Lord Aberdeen is at least orthodox; for he has always continued to belong to the Church of his forefathers and of his country, the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland. In the midst of the late troubles, he stepped in to compose, on historical data, differences that were really irreconcilable. But this bill, which (in spite of opposition from the law lords) became law, hastened, instead of averting that disruption of a national establishment which constitutes one of the memorabilia of our age. During the discussions on the measure, Lord Aberdeen, however, it is pleasant to recollect, expressed many opinions which now encouraged a hope that when a large sphere of duty is open to him, he will not be indifferent to the cause of ecclesiastical reform. And both, then, and subsequently on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, he manifested a freedom from those mischievous Church opinions with which some nearly connected with him are deeply infected.

In dealing thus freely with Lord Aberdeen's character, it would be unjust to deny that the statesman under whom it is understood Lord John Russell, after having himself occupied a foremost Cabinet position, is willing to serve, and whom Sir James Graham, the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Sydney Herbert agree to recognize as their leader,—is probably a person of even greater capacity and powers than have yet been apparent. It can hardly be supposed that the colleagues whose aid he has sought have joined him, expecting that over the Cabinet he names, Lord Aberdeen will not be a real chief. And this it is which renders just now a general estimate of his Lordship's antecedents and probabilities so interesting and important.

Liberals must, then, have their fears and apprehensions—for of their party the Earl of Aberdeen has certainly not been in times past. The transition state in which, however, his lordship has of late been, is not, on the other hand, unsuggestive of hope and expectation. And in this state of suspense and doubt, the best policy Liberals can adopt is "to stand by their guns," and be satisfied with nothing short of substantial progress—thankful, however, for that whencesoever it may come.—Daily News.

An Irishman, on arriving in this country took a fancy to the Yankee girls and wrote to his wife: "DEAR NORAH—These melancholy lines are to inform you that I died yesterday, and you are enjoying the same blessing. I recommend, you to marry Jimmy O'Rourke, and take good care of the children. From your affectionate husband till death."

From the Washington Republic, Jan. 17. A gang of gypsies, consisting of three or four families, have been for some weeks occupying the large brick building near the stone warehouse in the neighbourhood of the Observatory, whither have been attracted many credulous persons—men and women, boys and girls—under a belief that these vagabonds had the power to foretell their fate in life. Other portions of the same tribe have been in Georgetown, and perhaps some are there yet. A circumstance has lately occupied the attention of the police, and its publication may tend to put people on their guard against these people, and also to dissipate the credulity which induces some persons to put faith in fortune telling. These gypsies were some weeks ago encamped near Bristol Post-office, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and the women, as we are informed, did a thriving business at fortune telling. A store having been broken open and robbed in the neighbourhood, and no clue to the robbers being found, resort was had by some of the parties to the leading gipsy woman, to see if she could put them on the trail of the robbers. Among the many who visited her for this purpose was Captain Robert Perry, a gentleman of respectable standing, of considerable means and hitherto sharp enough to protect himself from folly in the business affairs of this life. Captain Perry was selected by the gipsy as a victim. She told him that on his farm was secreted a treasure, the enormous value of which he could scarcely conceive, and that if he would grant her a private interview at his house, she would discover to him the means of securing it. He consented, and they met according to appointment. She told him that she could proceed no further unless he exhibited to her one thousand dollars in current money. Captain P. said that he had not that much in his possession, all he had was \$835. The gipsy was firm, and said she could not disclose the secret without the full sum. The suspicions of Captain P. were partly aroused, but the prospect of future wealth proved too strong for his scruples, and he promised to borrow the balance of the required sum, and appoint another day for the meeting, being somewhat assured that there was no danger of loss, as the money was at no time to be taken from his possession. At the next meeting Captain Perry was present with \$1,000, he had borrowed \$200.—The money was counted, placed in a shag-bag, enveloped in brown paper, and again wrapped in cotton cloth, and was placed in a trunk, which was locked, and the key taken by Perry. It was there to remain for some days. In three days the gipsy returned, and she and Perry had an interview alone. The trunk was opened, and the bundle was found exactly as it had been placed. He was required then to go upon his knees in order that her incantations performed over the trunk might have their full effect. While so engaged, her cloak fell upon the trunk, but she quickly replaced it on her shoulders. The mysterious proceeding being over, Perry was called to examine the trunk, and found it all right; he re-locked it and pocketed the key. He was now told that the work was done, and that on the 9th day she would return, and that if the money, &c., in the trunk, were all right, she would be at liberty to point out to him the exact location of the treasure on his farm. She further told him that if she were detained by sickness or other cause, he was to open the trunk himself, and he would find the necessary instructions. It can scarcely be credited that a man possessing his ordinary senses could have been so led away by the hope of gain, yet it is true that the trunk was sacredly kept closed until the ninth day (a Saturday) and the gipsy did not return. Preferring to receive ocular realization of his hopes by the personal aid of the gipsy, to trusting to written instructions from the invisible world, he delayed opening the trunk, in the hopes of her re-appearing, till last Monday. He then unlocked it, took out the bundle, and removed the various wrappings, and found a shot-bag, which he hastily opened, and found—some two hundred coppers and a few leaves of tobacco! The gipsy had substituted this bundle for the one containing his money. Without informing his family or friends of his mishap, he obtained the services of two or three persons, and mounted, they hastened to this city, in pursuit of the gypsies, it being stated they had come this way. Ascertaining that some of them were residing in the First Ward, he stated the facts to Justice Drury, who issued a warrant to search the premises of the gypsies. The officers visited the place, and the appearance of the parties presented the most squalid and wretched poverty; no furniture, save some beds thrown on the floor, was found in the house. No obstacle was presented to the search; and, tied up in handkerchiefs, rags, in tin kettles, boxes, &c., the officers found large quantities of gold and silver coin, amounting, it is said, to at least \$20,000. Captain Perry could identify none of his money—the greater portion of it having been in bills of Baltimore banks—nor could he identify either of the women here as the woman who had promised him the treasure. Since then, with the aid of several officers, he has been scouring the neighbouring counties of Virginia and Maryland, but up to last night had obtained no knowledge of his fortune-teller. We regret to have it to say that any should have been so unfortunate as to fall a victim to such superstitious folly; and still further regret to add that Captain Perry, on Saturday, not content with the serious lesson he had received, actually visited a professional fortune-teller in this city, to be informed where it was likely he could find his lost money.

FEAT OF A GIPSY—ASTONISHING DELUSION.



ADVERTISER  
AND ADVOCATE.

SANDWICH, C. W.;  
THURSDAY FEB. 3.  
\$1.50 PER ANNUM, IF PAID IN ADVANCE

PUBLIC DINNER  
TO  
COLONEL PRINCE, M. P. P.,  
BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Electors of this County, desirous of making a public demonstration of their respect for, and confidence in their representative, prior to his departure for Quebec, to enter again into the discharge of his Parliamentary labors, entertained him at a Public Dinner, which was given at the "Wind-sor Castle," on Thursday, the 27th ult.—Although but two days' notice of the time and place were given, at half-past 6 o'clock of the day appointed, no less than one hundred of the most influential Gentlemen from all parts of the County sat down to a table sumptuously arrayed with the choice things of this life, including all the delicacies of the season. Among the persons present, we noticed, besides the Sheriff, Warden, and Treasurer of the United Counties of E. & L., the Rev. Mr. Dewar, Rector of Sandwich; Capt. Hyde, R. N., ex-warden of the United Counties; A. Rankin, Esq., of Thornfield; Messrs. Elliot and Anderson, Collectors of Customs; Thos. Paxton, Esq.; Henry McKenny, Esq., Reeve of Amherstburg, and several other Reeves and gentlemen of the County. W. D. Baby, Esq., Sheriff, presided, having on his right the guest of the evening, and on his left the Rev. Mr. Dewar, next to whom sat John Sloan, Esq., Warden; W. P. Vidal, Esq., occupying the Chair as Vice-President. When the cloth was removed, the usual loyal toasts were proposed and responded to with enthusiasm. To the toast—"The Army and Navy," Capt. Hyde, being called, responded on the part of the Navy in a lengthy speech, delivered in his usual happy and facetious style, calling forth, alternately, roars of laughter, and shouts of applause; and Mr. Rankin, in compliance with a general call from all parts of the spacious hall, briefly returned thanks on the part of the Army, and was greeted at the conclusion of his remarks with loud applause. Next came the toast of the evening, which the Chairman prefaced with a brief but spicy speech, making several happy allusions to times gone by, and to the Col.'s independent support of the Ministry in the present Parliament, which were warmly received. The toast was drunk amid the most enthusiastic cheers; at the conclusion of which, the Colonel, apparently much affected, slowly arose from his seat and was greeted with a universal burst of applause—loud and long.

When the cheering ceased, the Colonel, who, we regretted to observe, was not in his usual good health, owing to the effects of a severe cough and cold, returned thanks at considerable length, for the honor done to him on the occasion, and rejoiced at seeing there assembled, so large and so respectable a meeting—a large and so respectable meeting composed of some of the most worthy and influential men of the County, many of various political opinions, many of whom had opposed, and honestly opposed him at the last general election; and why, he would ask? Because they had found him to keep pace with public opinion in the wonderful age in which we live—because they had discovered in him a representative who, throwing aside former prejudices and views of a somewhat contracted sphere, to those which progress and reform demand from every true patriot in times like these, stood in the foremost ranks of those whose object is to ameliorate the condition of their fellow men, by improving the resources, and enlarging the commerce of our noble Province. He had, for these very reasons, supported, and should still continue to support the present Government of Canada. No government ever was, or ever could, in the course of human events, be faultless.

Perfection is not the lot of man; but this much he would venture to assert, that since Canada became subject to Great Britain, she never could boast of a more liberal or more business-like Ministry than the present is—a Ministry whose energies are almost entirely directed to the improvement on the largest basis possible, of our fine and fertile country—who have raised our credit in England and elsewhere to a higher pitch than it ever before attained, and who promise us that great desideratum called Law Reform. To such a Ministry, headed as it is by one of the most talented persons, acute and far-seeing men, he ever met with, and composed as it is of men of learning and intelligence, as he had no fear for the safety of our country or her institutions in their hands; and he, therefore, gave them his support.—He had, in other places, been more than once accused of inconsistency; but no political career had adopted, gave him no un-

business, conscious, as he was, that his votes, in nine cases out of ten, had been independent, came warm from the heart, and were conceived in a spirit of liberality, and produced with the object of doing good. And what have we beheld among the ablest Statesmen and politicians of modern times? Our own Great Duke and one of England's Statesmen, the late Sir Robert Peel, found it politic and wise, if not indeed absolutely necessary, to abandon their former views, to travel out of the beaten path of prejudice and passion, and to carry that great measure of reform—aye Christian Reform, Roman Catholic Emancipation. Again, he held the enlightened views of England's Peers and Commons with reference to the abolition of the Corn Laws—and search the Journals of her Parliament, and you will find votes of both Houses tending to sustain the progress, and improvement of the age; votes recorded by Statesmen, who, a few short years previously, had entertained opinions diametrically opposite to those enlightened views.

Knowing these facts, he denied the charge of inconsistency; but should plead guilty to it, if (which never can happen) he ever deviated from that liberal Parliamentary course which he now adopted, and for which he gloried in having received the thanks of his generous and faithful constituents.—He used the term "faithful" because he can boast of what few men can (perhaps none) that he had had the honor of representing the same County for seventeen years without the loss of one election, though he had passed through the ordeal of four contests. He concluded by again pledging himself to aid the present Ministry—the Ministry of progress and improvement—in every measure that would tend to elevate the social and moral condition of his faithful constituents.

W. P. Vidal, Esq., Vice-President, then rose and said—through the health of Col. Prince had been drank, he felt that something else was wanted, and he knew that there was not one person present who would not drink the health he was about to propose with as much enthusiasm as that which they just now drank: he would therefore propose the health of Mrs. Prince and family; which was drunk as anticipated.

Mr. Albert Prince, in behalf of Mrs. Prince and family, responded at some length in a burst of eloquence seldom heard, mingled with a good share of mirth, in his usual happy style, and concluded amid deafening cheers.

Many other toasts were proposed during the evening, which brought forth many speeches, among which we must refer to that of the Rev. Mr. Dewar, whose logical reasoning and instructive speech were truly appropriate and edifying.

DINNER TO COL. PRINCE.

The brief details by our Reporter, of the Dinner given to Col. Prince by his constituents of all parties, will serve to show that the important trusts, which the people confided to the able representative for Essex were not misplaced; and that however many Reformers may hitherto have distrusted the disposition of Colonel Prince to represent them faithfully upon the all-important principles involved in the settlement of the Clergy Reserves question, his votes in the late Parliament must have convinced them that their fears were not well founded, and that Col. Prince has nobly fulfilled the promise he made in his speech at the Hastings, when alluding to this subject. And hence we were much gratified at witnessing the leading reformers of Essex generally in attendance at, and identified with the deliberations of, the friendly demonstration of approbation of the course pursued by Col. Prince, not only upon the point adverted to, but also because he "stood by" and defended the present Reform Ministry of the Government, in their arduous and untiring exertions to advance the internal and commercial interests of Canada, against the crafty, but delusive schemes, and combined efforts, of the unprincipled representative of Kent, and his reckless, bigot allies in political delinquency. Though impossible to exhibit in print, the kindly feelings, the "least of reason and flow of soul," the sparkling wit, and the gems of thought, that characterized the truly joyous occasion, one could not but recognize in the whole that cordial unanimity of sentiment, which seemed to proclaim to the honored and worthy guest of the day—"well done, good and faithful servant!"—a demonstration of which, the Col. may well be proud; and one, too, which we doubt not, he knows full well how to appreciate. The Colonel's position as to the propriety and necessity of keeping pace with the progress of the improvements of the times, was fortified with unanswerable arguments.

The Chief school Superintendent of U. C., will be in Sandwich, to-morrow, Friday, on official duty connected with his office.

SANDWICH & WINDSOR PLANK ROAD.

TO CONTRACTORS.

By reference to an advertisement which may be found in our present number, it will be seen that tenders will be received at the office of Charles Baby, Esq., until the 19th inst., for the ditching, grading and planking of the road from Sandwich to Windsor.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

In our last, we promised to present in our present issue a somewhat detailed statement of the Council proceedings. We are, however, at present, unable to do so, except in part.

The Council being duly organized, and prepared for the dispatch of business, etc., John Sloan, Esq., of Anderson, in this County, was elected Warden, and Paul John Salter and P. H. Morin, Esqrs., of Sandwich, were appointed Auditors for the year 1853.

Mr. Sloan, having been several years past a member of the County Council, enters upon the discharge of his duty with a knowledge of the responsible position he occupies in the Council. His address, on assuming the duties of Warden, and his return of thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the Council, was brief but pertinent, and appropriate to the occasion.—The Auditors are well known for intelligence and competency, and will doubtless discharge the duties incumbent upon them in their official capacity, with promptitude and to general satisfaction.

A Petition was adopted by the Council, praying for the passage of an Act empowering the Reeves of Essex to raise, by assessment upon property in said County, moneys for the erection of a new Gaol and Court House, and for all public purposes.

A Compromise was effected with A. C. Morton, in the matter of his charge of £406 for advertising the very extensive sale of Lands in arrears for taxes in the United Counties of Essex and Lambton—for which the County had become responsible, thro' having withdrawn the lands from sale—by which he accepted the sum of £200 in full of his account, upon the condition that, should Parliament at its next Session, in the Act legalizing the By-Laws of the Western District, provide for the payment of the expenses necessarily attending the advertising of lands therein—he should receive the amount charged by him in the first instance—his charge being in conformity with the established prices of the Canada Gazette, and consequently less than were formerly paid for similar work in this section of Upper Canada.

The vote proposed by the Reeves from Malden, in regard to removing the Gaol and Court House to Amherstburg, was not sustained.

A paper was read in Council from A. C. Morton, offering to do the printing of the Minutes and By-Laws of the County Council, and all other printing required by the County Clerk for the use of the County, at twenty-five per cent. less than the proprietors of the Canada Oak were doing said printing. What the final action of the Council was, in relation to this subject, we cannot say—not being present when the same was disposed of.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ARCTIC.

The steamer *Hermion* sailed from Cowes on the 10th, the Glasgow on the 9th, and the Africa from Liverpool on the 9th.

Coleman & Solterfoht of London, have filed for £200,000, in consequence of forgeries committed by Robert F. Fries, a Commission Merchant, for £100,000, for which Fries had been arrested.

The steamer *Australia* had arrived in England safe, bringing one million sterling in gold.

There was a large export of goods from England to Australia.

The recall of Cavados from Cuba, is again reported.

Quesada is appointed to succeed the late Villanueva.

The Turkish forces had blockaded the Montenegrin coast.

The steamer *Magdalena* had arrived at Southampton, from Vera Cruz, bringing nearly two million dollars in gold dust.

The new steamer *Alps*, had arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde, and would sail for New York on the 3rd of February.

Radetzky's recall is confirmed.

Another gale had swept over the English channel.

The failure of Coleman & Solterfoht, has explained the mystery of the late extraordinary speculations in the English and Continental corn markets. Two other houses suffered from forgeries of Paris, to the amount of £27,000. Coleman and Solterfoht transacted an immense commission business in Germany and the United States.

The will of the late Duke of Wellington is registered, for £800,000.

Four legitimate members of the French Legislature have resigned, and Prince Wagram resigned his Seat in disgust, because he was not appointed Grand Huntsman.

The Minister of Tuscany and of the smaller German powers had presented their credentials to the Emperor Napoleon. Baron Kiselef has been accredited Russian Minister at Paris.

A passenger in the American ship *Isaac Bell* was arrested at Havre, with a number of Socialist pamphlets on his person.

Bishop Ives, of South Carolina, made a public abjuration at Rome, on the twenty sixth ult.

The Florence correspondent of the London Times, says there is no doubt but that Francis Madiol was poisoned by a slow poison in his food. Madame Madiol still remains in prison.

It is thought the difficulty in Turkey will be settled by the intervention of Russia and Austria.

The latest accounts say that the Turkish fleet had blockaded the whole Adriatic coast.

The Austrian Government had formally declared Kossuth and his friends traitors.

The weather is like that of Spring.

**THE SINKING OF RIVERS.**—A Cleveland herald correspondent of the *Cleveland Herald* says. "It is a singular fact that the Carson river, the Turkey river, the Humboldt river, and another river, the name of which does not occur to me, after running from different directions, from one hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty miles towards the center of the great basin, as if afraid to approach nearer, at a distance of forty or fifty miles from each other respectively, sink into the earth and are never again seen or heard of.—These four streams drain an immense region of country. They are all streams of good, pure water, and their banks are lined with abundance of good grass.

THE ADVANTAGES OF PRINTING.

Mr. B., a well known metropolitan printer, once told us that on one occasion an old woman from the country came into his printing office with an old Bible in her hand. "I want," said she, "that you should print it over again.—Its getting a little blurred, sort of, and my eyes is not what they was. How much do you have?" "Fifty cents," said she. "You have it done in half an hour? wish you would—want to be getting home—live good way out of town." "Certainly." When the old lady went out he sent round to the office of the American Bible Society, and purchased a copy for fifty cents. "Lord sakes a massy!" exclaimed the old lady when she came to look at it, "how good you have fixed it! it's e'en amost as good as new! I never see nothing so curious as what printers is."—Knickerbocker.

**BRUTAL MURDER.**—Mrs. Day, a native of Ireland, was murdered by her husband, Stephen Day, at New Orleans, on the 2d inst., in a most shocking manner. She had a cut on the right eye, and marks of blows and bruises all over her person. The brutal husband was promptly arrested.—He is said to be a longshoreman.

**IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA.**—The Boston Traveler is indebted to a mercantile house of that city for the following extract from a letter, just received from St. Petersburg, and dated the 21st December.

"There is a report that the plague had entered Russia, and is prevalent at Astrakhan and other places. The Emperor has ordered a military cordon of sixty or seventy thousand men to prevent its advancing further into the interior of the country.—Some alarm is felt at St. Petersburg, though in former times as in the reign of Catharine, it stopped at Moscow."

The tolls collected on the Provincial Canals for the month of November and down to the close of the navigation, on the 20th December, 1852, were as follows:—Welland Canal, \$8,581 0 1/2; St. Lawrence Canal, 3,628 0 6 1/2; Chambly Canal, 199 13 2; St. Ann Lock, 118 17 1/2.

**THE COLONIAL TRIBUNE.**—Such is the title of a new Reform paper, just started at Bradford, C. W., the first and second numbers of which we have received; John Steele Esq., publisher. The Tribune is neatly and skillfully printed; and ably edited; and we doubt not will prove a valuable advocate of the just principles of progress and reform which it defends.—Success attend it.

The reader's attention is directed to an article in another column, relative to the compensation allowed to country Postmasters. It seems an effort is about to be made to increase the percentage allowed to this class of P. M.'s, which we hope may be effected.

The population of Prussia now exceeds 18 millions.

It is much easier to dig gold from its native mine, than from the covetous man's pocket.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The February number of this ably conducted work is before us. Exclusive of its valuable literary contents, it contains a well-executed cut of Paris fashions for February; also a beautiful cut representing the naval engagement between the U. S. 44 Gun Frigate President and H. E. M.'s gun ship "Little Bell"; and a third engraving representing the Queenston Suspension Bridge.

Mr. Henry Hollenbeck, of Hudson, having seen a statement in the papers of the wonderful performance of an English marks-man, concluded a few days ago to try his hand. He accordingly took his gun loaded and laid it upon the ground: he then took up a potato, threw it into the air, turned a sun-dial, took up the gun, fired, and hit the potato before it reached the ground.

Cast iron pavements are being laid in Boston as an experiment, at the expense of an inventor. The pavement is of an oval composed of circular boxes of cast iron boxes about twelve inches in diameter, and five inches in height, divided into six compartments, so small as not to admit the hoof of a horse. In the present experiment, these spaces will be filled with gravel, but some other substance, such as a composition of asphaltum and sand or gravel, may be found more suitable. The surface of the pavement are keys which fit into the edges of the surrounding boxes, thus binding the whole firmly together. The thickness of the outer rim and the inner divisions is about an inch.—The street will be covered with a network of iron, filled with a substance to produce a smooth and durable surface.

**BOSTON, JAN. 22.**—The Savannah Courier states that they have received a letter from Florida announcing that Billy Bolegs had declared war against the U. S., and Gen. Hopkins and a small band under his command had been massacred. Major Johnson, formerly of the 13th Regiment in Mexico, has been chosen Brigadier General of the troops raised by the State for driving out the Indians.—Spectator.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

Sir,—I have lately had under consideration the small reimbursement that Country Postmaster receive for their offices, labor, and responsibility in Canada, with the exception of towns and cities: for instance, Postmasters only receive 25 per cent on the correspondence, which amounts to a very small sum, indeed, on letters the Ocean penny postage established in Great Britain, as in all probability it will, after the Imperial Parliament meets the ensuing session, the small sum named above will be still further reduced. Mr. Editor, if we take into consideration the responsibility that Postmasters enter into, before they assume the duties of their office—at least one-half their time spent officially, rent of office, fuel, candles and many other incidental expenses, which, when added together, will produce a sum, at least, four times as much as the remuneration received from the Department.

Under these circumstances, I consider it the bounden duty of the people of Canada, and that sympathetic of civil liberty, the Press to sympathize with the Postmasters of this Province, by awakening the public mind to the necessity of petitioning the three branches of the Legislature of this Province, to have, at least, even-handed justice dealt out to the Postmasters of Canada. I firmly believe that they are as intelligent, respectable and influential a class of Government officers as there are in the United Canada; and I also believe, in fulfilling the duties of their office, they very properly accommodate, without distinction, all shades of political and religious denominations. As the inhabitants of this great Province have obtained the blessings of cheap postage, it would be derogatory in them, in my humble opinion, to receive it, unless the officers, through whom this blessing flows, were fairly remunerated for this public and important service.

If the Government does not, as soon as possible, give the subject of this communication the consideration it justly deserves, in all probability the most efficient Postmasters will resign, and of course, be replaced by others of lower standing in society, whose labors can be obtained at a lower rate, but cannot fill the office with honor to themselves, or advantage to the country at large. Mr. Editor, I am much surprised that the Postmasters of Western Canada have not made an effort to see to obtain the justice for themselves constitutionally from the Government—a right which, I am certain, when fairly laid before the Legislature, will be equitably adjusted. I would, therefore, humbly request that, as in Great Britain and the United States, they have adopted the just plan of giving a salary to Postmasters in proportion to the labour connected with their serviceable offices; and therefore I hope that our Government will be less unjust than the great country and people just named.

Lastly, Mr. Editor, as I have been trespassing over much by transmitting such a long communication to your respectable journal, I hope also you will have the kindness to forbear with me, when I request the favor of having this copied in all your exchanges; and it would, if possible, be well if the whole press of Canada would copy it, as I feel confident that they will co-operate with me, for the general good of the community, and especially the Country Postmasters, as I consider the remuneration they get, according to the respectable office they hold, they should be better rewarded for.

By giving insertion to the above, you will confer a boon, not only on your humble servant, but on the whole community.

I am, dear Sir,  
Your faithful servant,  
JOHN M. ROSS.  
Bramley, Dec. 1, 1852.

Free colored persons are not entirely without honor in South Carolina.—The Charleston Courier mentions the fact that many of them accompanied the Palmetto Regiment to the Mexican War, and rendered valuable services. One of these men has just been exempted by the Legislature from paying capitation tax, in consideration of such services.

The graveyard at Princeton, N. Jersey, in which repose the remains of Aaron Burr, was recently visited by a stranger, who after inquiring the locality of his grave, which was unmarked by any memorial, had a neat marble monument, with a brief inscription, erected over it. He left no clue as to who he was, or the motives prompting his act.—Monroe Com.

A fire occurred at Chatham on the 2d inst., at 12 P. M., destroying the Royal Exchange stables and 11 horses.

**DREADFUL!**—A couple of Shakers eloped from a settlement near Troy, the other day. One was a man of 38, and the other a lady of uncommon beauty, aged 17. The parties were married, and then left for Louisville, Ky. The man related his Shaker experience, and among other terrible secrets of his prison house, related the awful fact that he had never kissed a girl in his life until he kissed his inamorata about 48 hours before their marriage.

LECTURES.

The Rev. E. H. Dewar, M. A., Rector of Sandwich, has announced that during Lent, he will deliver a course of Lectures in St. John's Church, on Friday evenings, and repeat them in the Brick School House at Windsor, on the following Mondays.

Subject—Early Church History, with especial reference to the position of the Church of England in regard to the Roman Catholic and Dissenting bodies.

The first lecture will be delivered on Friday evening, February 11.

Died.

In Sandwich, at the residence of her father, on the evening of the 21st ultimo, after a lingering illness, Miss ELIZA MARV, eldest daughter of Solomon T. Eliza Marv, aged 16 years.

The deceased was much beloved and respected by her numerous friends and relatives; and the christian resignation with which she lingered in sickness, until death came to her relief, is a sure pledge to her afflicted parent, relatives and friends, that "their loss is her eternal gain."

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Windsor Post Office, up to the 1st Jan., 1853.

Anderson Henry	McPherson Henry
Aramstrong Amos	Merritt J.
Abernethy Andrew	Mathewson Andrew
Austin J. W.	J. 2
Brown John	Pickard John D.
Bolcham Oliver	Patten Mrs H.
Crook John	Perry Rufus L.
Carslaw Thomas	Robinson Edward
Campbell Washington	Rowe Daniel
Davis Mrs	Square Wm.
Debatist John	Stapleton Thomas
Glennam Capt	Timothy 3
Griffiths E. M.	Tuite John
Griffin James W.	Turner Henry
Garlick Charles	Turner William
Gourdy Thomas	Trayner Mr. Detroit
Harris & Adams	Traylor George
Harris Mr Stewart	Whitlock Albert
Johnston Matilda	Williams D. R.
LeSoumeau A.	Willson Wm F.
Lemon Michael	Welch George
McSamuel Bernard	Wilcox Mr.
McGregor Capt John	White Mrs Bridget
McDonald John	Walker Geor or Mary
Murray Mrs John	Detroit.
Martin Jane	

DENIS OUELLETTE, P. M.

Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given, That Sealed Tenders, with the names of two Sureties, will be received at this office, until eleven o'clock of the forenoon on Tuesday the fifteenth day of February next, for the

Following Articles

for the use of the Prisoners in the Gaol of the United Counties of Essex & Lambton, from the 1st day of March, 1853, to the last day of February, 1854, both days inclusive:

Four feet hard wood, per cord;  
Beef, pork and straw, per 100 lbs.;  
Lamp oil per gallon;  
Washing for prisoners, per year;  
Potatoes and peas, per bushel;  
Salt, soap, candles and bread per lb.;  
Sawing wood, (one cut) and piling same, per cord;  
Mending bedding, per year;  
Sawdust for Court Room per year; putting on and taking off the same twice a year, at Court of Queen's Bench.  
Whitewashing the interior of the Gaol and Court House, twice a year, spring and fall.

The foregoing articles to be of the best quality; and the foregoing work to be done in the best manner, subject to the approval of the Sheriff.

CHAS. BABY,  
Clerk Peace,  
U. C. E. & L.  
Clerk Peace Office, Sandwich, 28th Jan'y, 1853.

LOST.

At about 5 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday last, a gentleman's India Rubber Overshoe. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Advertiser Printing office in Sandwich. 3rd Feb. 1853.

SANDWICH & WINDSOR

PLANK ROAD!!

To Contractors:

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at his Office in Sandwich, until 12 o'clock M. on the 19th inst., for the ditching, grading and planking of the road from Sandwich to Windsor, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at his Office, any day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., up to the day above mentioned.

Forms of tender may also be seen at same place, by which parties offering for the work, are to be guided.

The names of two tender, who are to be attached to each tender, who are willing to become security for the due performance of the Contract.

Sandwich, 3rd Feb'y, 1853.

CHAS. BABY, Sec'y.

CAUTION!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against the purchase of certain notes of hand; one being signed by Benjamin Gale, and dated about 13th July, 1852, for £2 10; the other signed by James Gale, and dated the 5th July, 1852, for £2 10. Both of said notes were given, it is thought, to G. Wilson or bearer. Said notes have been paid.

The above notes have been demanded of said G. Wilson, who said they were in the possession of Mr. Teakle, of Sandwich, which has been ascertained to be false. I do hereby caution the public against transacting any business with said G. Wilson.

BENJ. GALE, & JAMES GALE.  
Gosfield, 24 Feb., 1853.

1853. SANDWICH CASH STORE. 1853.

Great Inducements for the PURCHASE OF GOODS!!!!

OUELLETTE & WOODBRIDGE offer on hand a new and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, unsurpassed by any other establishment in the United Counties, either in quality, beauty, variety or cheapness.

**GROCERIES.**  
Such as sugar, coffee, ginger, rice, Pepper, cinnamon, cloves and spice, and all other articles in the above line, constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

**TEAS**, of every variety and price, by the chest, half chest, or in quantities to suit the purchaser.

Also, of medicines and drugs, a few, which we're prepared to sell to you, As cheap as any other man.

In Essex Co. dye or can.

Paints, oils, dyes-stuffs and dye woods, hardware of every description, crockery glassware, window glass, &c., &c.

Being in connection with the Sandwich Tannery, we are prepared to furnish every description of Leather, of as good quality and as cheap as the same can be procured at any other establishment.

High market price paid for hides and country produce.

DENIS OUELLETTE,  
THOS. WOODBRIDGE.  
Sandwich, 1st February, 1853.

ATKINSON & CO.,

LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURERS.—House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters, and Paper Hangings.—Dwellers in Oil Painting, Engravings, Artists' Colors, &c.; Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Fireboard Paints—Window and Picture Glass, Paints, Varnishes, Oil, Putty, &c., &c.  
No. 110 City Block, Woodward avenue, Opposite Old Fellows' Hall, DETROIT.  
JOHN ATKINSON. PHILIP ASPHALL.

TO THE AGED!

YOUR SIGHT CAN BE RESTORED! by "S. Ball & Co.'s Patent Eye Cups." The above is the title of an invention of a simple character; by the use of which the eye may be preserved through life, without the use of glasses, or it may be restored after years of blindness have been worn many years. This wonderful effect is produced without pain, by an instrument philosophically constructed by which the cornea of the eye is gradually raised to its original convexity, causing the focus to infringe on the retina without the aid of convex lenses. Among others, the proprietors have received the following certificates:—

From Prof. FINNEY, of the Oberlin Institute, York.

New York, Dec. 1st, 1852.  
The facts in regard to the improvement of my sight, by the use of your eye cups, are these: I was wearing glasses of 18 inches focus. I have had them changed twice, and am now wearing a bad light, with glasses of 48 inch focus, which is the lowest magnifying power used by Messrs. Pike. I can now read common print with ease, with the lowest magnifying glasses. I have used them, agreeable to your directions, about 4 weeks. I see not why I may not expect, in a short time, to have my sight quite restored, by continuing the use of the cups. I cannot but regard this discovery as of great value.

Yours, truly,  
C. G. FINNEY.

P. S.—I am in my 60th year, and have worn glasses about 10 years.

The Cups are for sale in Detroit, by HENRY W. WALL, Detroit, No. 85, Woodward avenue.

CAME into my inclosure, this last fall, in the Township of Malden, 7th concession, on Lot number 18, a dark brindled bull with a white spot on each flank—one year old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

Malden, January 28, 1853.

15v3 JAMES STONE.

Every variety of Blank conveyances on sale at this office.

EMPIRE STATE MUTUAL HEALTH INSURANCE CO.

HAVING accepted the agency of the above Company, the subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Sandwich and Essex County generally, who wish to avail themselves of its undoubted advantages by becoming members, that he is prepared to receive applications, for membership. Explanations, &c., &c., given on inquiry.

Sandwich, C. W., Oct. 28, 1852.  
A. C



## EMPIRE



### Boot and Shoe Establishment!

No. 63, Woodward Avenue,  
DETROIT—TIFFANY & CUSHING,  
at the above stand, formerly occupied  
by "J. Holmes," have lately added largely  
to their very extensive and carefully  
selected stock of boots and shoes, of every  
size and quality, and, returning sincere  
thanks for past favors, would now  
respectfully inform the public generally,  
that they are enabled to offer great  
advantages for great bargains with  
Eastern firms, that they are now enabled  
to offer great inducements to all who may  
stand in need of boots and shoes.

And the undersigned would embrace  
the present opportunity of assuring their  
Canadian customers—of whom they have  
not a few—that they can now get better  
bargains than ever before by favoring the  
"EMPIRE" establishment with a call and an examination  
of articles and prices.

Having none but the best of workmen  
in their employ, and working up none but  
the best of leather, they flatter themselves  
to be able to give the most complete  
satisfaction to their friends and the public  
generally, who leave orders with them.

L. J. TIFFANY,  
C. S. CUSHING,  
June, 1852. y  
No. 63, Woodward Ave. Detroit.

COTTON YARN—Cotton Warp of all  
numbers just received at No. 1 Cheap

Mr. J. H. Wilkinson's  
Law, Chancery, Conveyancing,  
AND LAND AGENCY OFFICE.

Bedford St.,  
Sandwich.

Stray Horses.

CAME into the enclosure of the Sub-  
scriber, on the 8th of January, 1853,  
one gray horse, one black mare, shod  
round; the owners are requested to prove  
property, pay charges and take them away,  
or they will be disposed of according to  
the Statute in such case made and provided.

JACOB McQUEEN,  
Gosfield, January 13th, 1853.

Lot No. 25 fourth Concession.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the Sub-  
scriber at Grand Marer, in the Township  
of Sandwich, in November last, a red heifer  
2 years old next Spring, right eye cut.—  
The owner is requested to prove property,  
pay charges and take her away, or she will  
be disposed of according to the Statute in  
such cases made and provided.

S. PARENT.  
Sandwich, 24th Jan., 1853.

A Card.

ROBERT L. BORROWMAN & CO.,  
fashionable hatters, respectfully tender their  
thanks and acknowledgments to the inha-  
bitants of Canada, for the very liberal  
patronage extended to them since the opening  
of their business in August last, and we  
hereby announce that we have leased for  
a term of years the new store in the Maso-  
nic Temple and have fitted it up in a neat  
and tasteful manner, where we will con-  
tinue to carry on our business in all its  
various branches, with a fine assortment of  
goods in our line.

March 1st we will introduce the spring  
style, consisting of three different styles,  
that have been adopted in New York this  
spring, of our own and New York manu-  
facture, when we will be happy to see  
those that have become our customers, and  
all others, satisfied that we can suit all that  
call and see us.

Masonic Hall, directly opposite our old  
stand.

CAME into the enclosure of the Sub-  
scriber, 7 miles from the village of Sand-  
wich, on the Huron line, a spotted heifer  
right eye cropped off, about 18 months old;  
also a young dark red bull, with a white  
spot in his forehead, about 18 months old.  
The owner or owners are requested to  
prove property, pay charges and take them  
away, or they will be disposed of according  
to law.

JOHN McKEE,  
Sandwich, Dec. 22d, 1852.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

NEAR the Biddle House and the St.  
Charles Hotel, G. WINTER has a new  
supply of fashionable summer hats, embracing  
an extensive assortment of every variety  
of quality and style, which he offers for sale  
at the very lowest prices.

Hats—white and drab beaver, superior  
quality; do cassimere, rich and entirely  
new. Pearl fur, etc., etc. Panama; boys  
beaver; Leghorn; boys' fur Kossuth; fan-  
cy straw; Canton braid. Ladies' riding  
hats, silk velvet, richly trimmed, beaver, etc.,  
etc., etc. Also, children's fancy straws, elegantly  
trimmed, and of the latest style. A  
new and elegant assortment of gents  
summer travelling and other caps, silk, lawn  
and gingham cravats, stocks, etc. Kossuth  
hats, a large assortment at reduced prices.

WOODBRIDGE & ELLIS,  
SADDLERS & HARNESSES,  
MARKERS, SANDWICH.

IN returning their sincere thanks to the  
numerous friends in Sandwich and Win-  
dow and surrounding neighborhood, for  
their liberal support they have received since  
carrying on business in Sandwich, they respect-  
fully inform them that, for the better ac-  
commodation of their customers in Windsor  
and its vicinity, they have taken to the  
business of Mr. Voglesang, which they in-  
tend to carry on in all of its branches in the  
village of Windsor, in connection with their  
shop at Sandwich; and as it is their deter-  
mination to conduct business precisely on the  
same liberal terms they have hitherto done,  
they hope to be favored with a continuation  
of public patronage.

All kinds of Carriage Trimming  
done with neatness and despatch.

Wood and all kinds of produce taken  
in trade.

Highest price paid for Hides.

March 1st, 1852. n21tf

Gold Pens.

PRICE REDUCED!

GUILE & ALLISON

Manufacture Gold Pens which have  
no superiors, at the very low price of

\$1.25 For Pen and Silver Hold

Quality of gold 14 carats fine, elastic  
and fine diamond pointed, we defy compe-  
tition. Every person in want of a fine ar-  
ticle will serve their own interest by select-  
ing from a large assortment at our manu-  
factory.

Pens repaired at 50 cents; damaged  
pens repaired at short notice; cash paid for  
California gold.

Cor. National Hotel next to the City Hall.

J. M. GUILF.

P. S. Particular attention paid to re-  
pairing fine watches, such as chronometers  
and duplex; watch jeweling, &c.

COTTON BATS, (superior kind).—  
Heavy Brown Cotton's, Plaid Linsey's,  
American Warp, A fresh supply at

No. 1, CHEAPSIDE.

## BABY & O'CONNOR,

LAW, CHANCERY, AND  
CONVEYANCING OFFICES AT  
SANDWICH AND WINDSOR.  
CHARLES BABY, } Sandwich.  
JOHN O'CONNOR, Jr. } Windsor.

### J. & J. DOUGALL.

HAVING erected a new store on their  
old stand, at Windsor, Canada West,  
respectfully request the attention of their  
former customers and the public to their  
entirely fresh stock of goods, which they  
are receiving from Great Britain, Montreal,  
and New York, consisting of staple and  
fancy

Dry Goods,  
HARDWARE, EARTHEN-  
ware, Groceries,

Cutlery, tools, glassware, perfumery, med-  
icines, school books, stationery, blank-books,  
soap, candles, spices, boots and shoes, india  
rubbers, &c. And, at the proper season,  
a large and fresh assortment of garden,  
field, and flower seeds.

As the whole will be laid in on the best  
terms, and as expenses on business are  
much less on the Canada than on the  
American side, J. & J. D. will be enabled  
to sell at very low rates for cash; and as  
they have decided not to give credit, or open  
accounts with any person, they will be en-  
abled to sell at a lower rate of profit than  
if they had to put on an extra percentage to  
cover bad debts.

No. B-Orders received for fruit and or-  
namental trees, shrubs, flowers, &c., &c., to  
be supplied from the Windsor Nursery.

Sept., 24th, 1852.

Parisian Hat Conformateur.

G. WINTER,

HAT and CAP MANUFACTURER, Young  
Men's Hall, Detroit.—Has the pleasure  
to announce to his numerous customers  
and the Hat-wearing community, that he  
has just imported direct from France a Parisian  
Hat Conformateur, the scientific prin-  
ciple of which enables him to take simul-  
taneously and unerringly, the precise mea-  
sure and shape of the head, and in a few  
minutes to properly adjust the Hat to the  
head, however peculiar its conformation.

Many gentlemen frequently undergo a  
protracted and painful operation on wear-  
ing a new Hat, and by the time it becomes  
conformed to the head, is invariably distorted,  
and very often worn out. These diffi-  
culties are completely overcome by the ap-  
plication of the above ingenious and extra-  
ordinary specimen of French mechanism.

Gentlemen at a distance, will find this a  
peculiar advantage, as by once leaving their  
impressions, (a true copy of which will be  
registered,) they can always ensure having  
sent to their orders an accurate and easy-  
fitting fashionable hat, either of my own  
manufacture, or that of Beebe & Co's., an  
extensive assortment of which are always on  
hand.

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call  
and witness the operation of this novel in-  
strument, the practical utility of which can  
be readily perceived.

Detroit, September, 1852.

SANDWICH CASH STORE.

THE undersigned, having purchased  
the above establishment of Mr. Moise  
Ouellette, take the earliest opportunity of  
informing their friends and the public, that  
it is their intention of largely increasing the  
present stock of dry goods, hardware and  
groceries, as well as drugs and all other ar-  
ticles in the line, which to offer to  
as low as a house in the line; and  
mercantile they intend the public  
to know the truth; and will take all  
kinds of pro- wood at the highest market price.  
Having engaged an efficient person to transac-  
the above business, they hope, from their  
long residence in Sandwich and its vicinity  
to obtain from their old friends and the  
public a fair share of their patronage.

The above business will be carried on in  
connection with the tannery at Hides.

Highest price paid for Hides.

D. OUELLETTE,  
THOS. WOODBRIDGE.

Sandwich, July 12th, 1852.

Woodbridge & Ellis,

SADDLERS & HARNESSES,  
MARKERS, SANDWICH.

IN returning their sincere thanks to the  
numerous friends in Sandwich and Win-  
dow and surrounding neighborhood, for  
their liberal support they have received since  
carrying on business in Sandwich, they respect-  
fully inform them that, for the better ac-  
commodation of their customers in Windsor  
and its vicinity, they have taken to the  
business of Mr. Voglesang, which they in-  
tend to carry on in all of its branches in the  
village of Windsor, in connection with their  
shop at Sandwich; and as it is their deter-  
mination to conduct business precisely on the  
same liberal terms they have hitherto done,  
they hope to be favored with a continuation  
of public patronage.

All kinds of Carriage Trimming  
done with neatness and despatch.

Wood and all kinds of produce taken  
in trade.

Highest price paid for Hides.

March 1st, 1852. n21tf

Notice.

CAME into my enclosure of the subscri-  
ber, about six months ago—a dark  
red steer, about 2 1/2 years old. The owner  
is requested to prove property, pay charges,  
and take said steer away, or he will be dis-  
posed of according to the Statute in such  
case made and provided.

THOS. GORMAN.

Irish Settlement, Nov. 2, 1852.

P. N. KNEELAND,

DEALER IN

COOK, hall and parlor stoves, Hardware,  
and Cutlery, and manufacturer of Cop-  
per, tin, sheet iron and japanned wares, 81  
Woodward Avenue, three doors above Con-  
gress Street, Detroit. Repairing in the above  
line done on short notice. June, 1852. y

BLACKSMITHING.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs  
the inhabitants of Gosfield and the sur-  
rounding country, that he is now prepared to  
do the various kinds of work in his line of  
business, such as horse shoeing, &c. &c., in  
good style and workmanship manner; and so-  
licit share a public patronage.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

Kingsville, May, 1851.

## H. C. GUILLOT'S

1852;  
No. 1, CHEAP SIDE,  
Sandwich;

Depot for British, French, American, and  
West India Goods.

New Goods.

New spring Goods received and addi-  
tional supplies will be received weekly du-  
ring the season. At No. 1 CHEAPSIDE.

Hardware—consisting of iron, nails,  
trace and cable chains; flatter do. (scythes,  
Moore's); rakes, snaths, sickles, books,  
spades, shovels, hoes; miners' shovels, hay  
forks; cradles, pails, tubs, &c.; tin ware, &c.  
&c., &c. At No. 1, CHEAP SIDE.

CALICOES—100 yds new spring style  
just received, with a variety of dre  
goods, at No. 1 Cheapside.

Durkee's Baking Powder.

A fresh supply just received at  
No. 1, Cheapside.

FRUIT, fruit! Raisins and Currants, a  
No. 1 Cheapside.

Sheetings.

BLEACHED and unbleached Sheetings  
by the piece At No. 1 Cheapside.

Stationery.

PLAIN, cap, ruled do., plain and ruled  
Post paper; note, plain and mourning  
border—envelopes to match, ink, pens, seal-  
ing wax and wafers, at No. 1 Cheapside.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

at No. 1, CHEAPSIDE.

GLASS—7 by 9; 8 by 10 and 10 by 12  
glass by the box at No. 1 Cheapside.

Brooms.

75 DOZ. brooms for sale by the dozen cheap  
at No. 1 Cheapside.

White Lead and Oil

at No. 1 Cheapside.

LARD OIL—a superior article at

No. 1, CHEAPSIDE.

STONE WARE—

at large assortment at

No. 1, CHEAPSIDE.

To Mowers.

Scythes—a large variety (Morris pattern)  
just received; also Snaths, rakes, cradles,  
hay forks, sickles, scythe stones, &c.  
No. 1 Cheapside.

Cross-cut Saws.

JUST received 6 1/2 and 7 foot saws; fo  
sale cheap at No. 1 Cheapside.

CHAINS—Quarter and 3/4 bable chain  
trace and halter chains at

No. 1 Cheapside

Ashes.

CASH advances made on Pot and Pea  
Ashes, by H. C. GUILLOT,  
No. 1, Cheapside.

Flour—The very best family flour, man-  
ufactured expressly for the subscriber, al-  
ways on hand At No. 1, CHEAPSIDE.

PAINTS, oils, glass and putty;  
brushes of all kinds; at No. 1 CHEAPSIDE.

SALT.

100 barrels of fine American Salt just re-  
ceived and for sale by H. C. Guillot, at  
No. 1 Cheapside, Sandwich, C. W.  
July 1st, 1852.

GROCERIES.

The best supply in town,  
at No. 1, CHEAP SIDE.

TEAS.—Teas by the c'est, half  
chest, and catices, for sale low.

National school books; a general  
assortment AT NO. 1 CHEAPSIDE.

20,000 lbs.

Wool wanted by H. C. Guillot, for which  
cash will be paid.

FEVER & AGUE.

OSGOOD'S CHOLAGOGUE  
for sale at

No. 1, CHEAPSIDE.

LUMBER! 50,000 FEET

SEASONED PINE LUMBER just  
received by the subscriber at Sandwich;  
consisting of clear inch boards; flooring; si-  
ling; 1 1/2 and 2 inch plank, and scantling.  
Orders received for oak lumber and other  
kinds sawed at the Sandwich Street Steam  
Mill.

H. C. GUILLOT,  
No. 1, Cheapside.

Sandwich, 20th July, 1852.

TEAS, Sugars, and Tobacco. A fresh  
lot just received at

No. 1, CHEAPSIDE.

10 TONS assorted Iron, Nails, Cable  
Chain, &c.

At No. 1, CHEAPSIDE,

H. S. ROGERS.

Nov. 19, 1852.

Wanted Immediately,

AN aged woman, from fifty to sixty  
years old, who is able to milk a cow,  
and cook victuals for an old man and her-  
self, at liberal wages for a month or two, or  
for life.

Gosfield, December 9th, 1852.

For further particulars, enquire at this  
office. n7v3w3

WESTERN HOTEL.

BY W. G. HARKNESS,  
Front Street,  
Port Sarnia, C. W.

EAGLE AND ELLIOTT.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING,  
WHOLESALE AND FOR  
THE MILLION

KEEP constantly on hand a large a  
stock of Ready Made Clothing as  
may be found West of New York. Being  
of Philadelphia Manufacture, and well-sui-  
ted for this market, they are prepared to  
sell at Low Prices, at Wholesale, or in quan-  
tities to suit purchasers. They beg leave  
to call attention to their

NEW CLOTH WARE ROOM (SECOND STORY),  
French, Belgian, English and American  
cloths, cassimere and trimmings, serges, bat-  
tons and vestings, making the best, assorted  
stock of these goods to be found west of  
Buffalo; for sale wholesale or made to or-  
der, at their

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

where satisfaction as to fit, style, etc., is war-  
ranted, and at reasonable prices.

EAGLE & ELLIOTT.

61 Woodward Avenue, nearly opposite  
the Presbyterian Church, Detroit. 49

## COUNTY OF ESSEX.

List of Licenses issued by W. G. Hall, Revenue Inspector for the  
County of Essex, between the 11th day of October, 1852, and the  
5th day of January, 1853, both days inclusive.

Description of licence.	Number.	To whom issued.	Residence.	Amount duty on each.	Total am't under each head.
Tavern,	39	Alex'r Ouellette,	Township of Sand- wich, Total for Muni- cipality of Sand- wich, Township Tilbury West, Total for Muni- cipality of Tilbury West,	\$ 8 6 5 — 3 —	\$ 8 6 5 — 3 —
Shops, Steamboats, Ale & Beer, Hawkers & Ped- lars, Billiard Tables Ferries,	40	Jos A Ray,	Township Sand- wich, Total Currency,	10 — 19 5	10 — 19 5

Inspector's Office,  
Sandwich, 10th January, 1853. } W. G. HALL,  
Revenue Inspector  
for the County of Essex.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy as filed in this office.

CHAS. BABY,  
Clerk Peace Office,  
Sandwich; 20th Jan., 1853. } U. C. E. & L.

JAMES & KNEELAND,

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic  
Hardware, Cutlery and Japanned  
Ware; Cook, Hall and Parlor Stoves, and  
manufacturers of copper, tin, and sheet  
iron wares.

81 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.  
Three doors above Congress Street.

JOHN JAMES, P. N. KNEELAND.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber  
on Sandwich street in the township of  
Gosfield, about last March, a young  
BAY MARE with a star in her face, and  
as supposed about three years old. The  
owner is requested to prove property, pay  
charges and take her away, or she will be  
disposed of according to law.

GEORGE SPENCER.  
Gosfield, October, 1852. 3w32v2

NEW GOODS!

Great Bargains at Rabineau's,  
DETROIT.

THE subscriber is now opening his stock  
of fancy and staple Dry Goods for the  
season, and invites the attention of the pub-  
lic to the same. A very handsome assort-  
ment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS & DRESS TRIMMINGS,  
also goods suitable for children's wear, may  
be found, together with the usual assort-  
ment of hosiery, gloves, white goods, em-  
broideries, shawls, ribbons, feathers, flowers,  
Prints in great variety. Some very pret-  
ty and new English styles. Also, small  
fig'd highly colored Merinacks and Coche-  
voes.

Brown and bleached muslins and other  
staple goods.

Cloths, cassimere, satinet and jeans, lin-  
seys, &c., for men and boys' wear. Also,  
cotton and wool flannels, tickings, stripes,  
&c., which will be sold at wholesale and re-  
tail at prices that will ensure the entire sa-  
tisfaction of purchasers.

The ladies of Sandwich, and the inha-  
bitants of Sandwich generally will find it to  
their interest to examine the stock.

ALLEN A. RABINEAU,  
Woodward Avenue,  
A few doors south of Odd Fellows' Hall.

STRAYED or Stolen, on or about the  
1st inst., a dark brown mare, with a  
small white stripe in the forehead—eight  
years old; one black colt one year old; al-  
so, a bay colt 2 years old last spring.

Any person giving information to the  
subscriber at Gosfield, C. W., or A. S.  
Stockwell, Detroit, will be reasonably re-  
warded.

H. S. ROGERS.

Nov. 19, 1852.

Wanted Immediately,



